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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,121—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1894.

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BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894.
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. Leigh	5 P.M. 20th July.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B.* HYDASPES	2998	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5000	1000	C. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	28th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	12th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Mole	26th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Ballard before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

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ROHILLA, 10th August | AND SIAM, 7th September.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusehnig.	4,109	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
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Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 12th, 1894.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 25, 1894.

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NOTICE.



THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahaduri," 1,500 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 18th July, 1894.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
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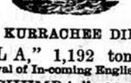
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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 24th July, at 10 a.m.

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 19th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 19th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Pleader.

Secunderabad, 3rd July, 1894.

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ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE Acting Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, will be prepared to receive Tenders, until the 15th AUGUST, 1894, for the Supply of 11,000 tons of BENGAL COAL, to be delivered in Bombay, for consumption in 1895.

Specifications, containing full particulars of requirements, can be obtained from the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Hubli, on payment of a Fee of Rs. One per Copy.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Dharwar, 12th July, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES AND PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

TENDERS FOR LINSEED OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 640 drums of RAW and 604 drums of BOILED LINSEED OIL to be delivered at Rayapuram. Each drum to contain 5 gallons. Samples of 2 quarts each should *reach* the Undersigned not later than 3rd August, 1894, and Tenders not later than the 6th August. Complete Copy of the Advertisement, form of Tender, and all other particulars can be had on application.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 1894.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4¾ per cent. "

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Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000.

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When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

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THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893:—

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JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 123, High Holborn, LONDON.

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FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijidn, speaks for itself. For three months I had bear almost a cripple, and yet one o. your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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"	1887	" 969,043
"	1892	" 2,033,053

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Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

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Total Accumulated Funds	" 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

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1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	16 pr. ct.	1,207½
Bank of Bengal	40,900	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,125xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 50 / 10	10 p.c.	155 to 160 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Chartered Bank	40,900	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G.I.P. Ry Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B.B.&C.I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	310xd / 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	95xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	5,170
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,310xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	15
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	315
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	93
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85xd
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	495
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3?0
Soundy & Co	1,000	200	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	910
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	150
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ / 190
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,175
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—		105
Fort	515	2,500		Rs. 80	1,200
French	300	50		Nil	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Gingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Mahaludpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	112½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	392½
Mummar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	127½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	500	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,900
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16 ...	200 / 195
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,040

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Rate.
Alliance	1,600	1,000	all	Rs. 15	510
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	41
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	320
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	360
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,250
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	825
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	640
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	670
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	425
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	355
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	740
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	[illegible]	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Nil	535
Hyderabad	790	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	335
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,180
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,00	000	dvdRs.40	830
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	625
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	170
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	895
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,532½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,640
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 000	dvdRs.60	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Nil	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venaishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	960	500	500	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	730
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 32	
China Leaf	" 29-8	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	" 28-12	"
Do. do. new	" 28-8	"
Australia do.	" 29-3	
Bombay do.	" 29-1	
English Sovereigns	" 18-8	
Do. Drazons	" 18-7	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 95	
Do. 17½ do.	" 95-4	
Carolus Dollars	" 205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 195	
Franc pieces	" 310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Magic Lantern Exhibition, Y. M. C. A., Byculla, 8 p.m.
The Thespian Club's Performance of "Kleptomania," Novelty Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

CRICKET.

R. I. Marine vs. Telegraph.
Military Medical vs. Marine Battalion.
Indo-British Institution vs. St. Mary's Institution.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Henry Bolckow and Naseri left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Pachumba left the dock yesterday.

THE MONSOON.—About eight feet of the wall of the privy of a house, at Khara Talao Street, has collapsed on account of the heavy rain.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played, on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Military Medical and the Telegraph Football Clubs.

Y. M. C. A.—The Rev. Imam Baksh Bawa will give a magic lantern exhibition, at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Byculla branch, to-night, at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

FORTHCOMING THEATRICALS.—Mr. Miven's Company, which has been touring in Australia, will pay a visit to Bombay very shortly, and will occupy the boards of the Tivoli Theatre.

KLEPTOMANIA AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—We are requested to state that the above performance to-night will commence punctually, as advertised, at 9-15 p.m., and it is earnestly hoped that the audience will all be in their seats by that hour.

A DISHONEST RELATIVE.—Luximibai, a woman, residing at Oomercarry, has reported to the police, that her nephew, Sittaram Gunpat, aged fifteen years, left her house, on the morning of the 16th instant, taking with him Rs. 31 in cash, and has not since been heard of.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—A match between the Rangers and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Athletic Club was played, yesterday evening, on the Cooperage, and resulted in a win for the Rangers by one goal and one try to *nil*. This successful result for the Rangers was due to Good, who secured a very nice goal.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The usual monthly meeting will be held, in the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 25th, when the papers to be read include:—"North Indian Folk-Lore about Thieves and Robbers," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, Hutwa, Saran District, Behar.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Vithoba Dada, aged seventeen years, a mill-hand, residing at Worleepakady Road, and employed in the Star of India Mill, had the four fingers of his right hand accidentally crushed in a carding machine, while at work there, on the 16th instant. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his fingers were amputated.

PROFESSIONAL GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Merchant charged ten habitual gamblers with gaming with cards and money in a common gaming-house, at Kolsa Moholla. Evidence having been recorded his Worship fined four of the accused Rs. 20 each, and the remainder one rupee each.

GAMBLING AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.—At the instance of Inspector Holdway, Natboo Peersab and five others were, yesterday, placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gaming-house at Chimna Butcher Street, and the rest together with No. 1, with gaming therein with cards and money, at half-past 4 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon. The magistrate convicted all the accused, and fined the keeper Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AT BROACH.—The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Municipality for the town and city of Broach by the ratepayers for a period of three years:—Messrs. Anoopchund Mulookchund, Trimbuklal Bhavanishunker, Liladhur Ramchundra, Hiralal Choonilal, Mohunlal Maneklal, Narberam Jeevunram, Furdunshaw Pestonjee, (chairman, managing committee, heading the poll), Nowrojee Ardeseer, Sorabsha Dadabhoy, Bomonshaw Sorabjee, Dinsha Furdunjee, and Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee Ginwalla.

FALL OFF A SCAFFOLDING.—Elaibux Haji, aged thirty years, and Goolam Ismail, aged fifty, were on Tuesday evening, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, the former suffering from a cut at the back of the head and the latter from a fracture of the left thigh, caused by accidentally falling from a scaffolding, erected in front of a house, at Abdul Rehman Street. It appears that the first man's foot slipped, and in falling off the scaffolding, he caught hold of the other man, pulling him down also. Both the men are detained at the hospital under treatment.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY AYAH.—Before Mr. Webb Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Jagi, an ayah, in the service of Mrs. Agnes Smith, residing at Bell Lane, was charged with theft in respect of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 25. On the 16th instant, Mrs. Smith told the accused ayah to take a pice from the cupboard. Next day the ayah did not return to work, and Mrs. Smith found that currency notes, to the value of Rs. 25, were missing from the cupboard, in question. A report was made to the police. Accused was arrested, and Rs. 15 out of Rs. 25 were recovered from her. The woman was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Madhowji Dharamsi Mill, at Foras Road, regarding the death of a Hindu boy, named Mowla Mungh, aged fourteen years, an inmate of the Sassoon Reformatory. About eight months ago, the deceased and seventy-four other inmates of the Sassoon Reformatory were sent to Madhowji Dharamsi Mill to work. About half-past 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, the deceased was working at a ring-frame, when he accidentally got his left arm caught between the rollers of the frame, and before the machine could be stopped, it was drawn as far as the arm-pit. The lad was extricated and taken downstairs on the verandah where he died immediately afterwards. A verdict of accidental death from the injuries received was returned by the jury.

SALE OF THE S. S. TANJORE.—At their sale rooms' yesterday, Messrs. Bennett and Co., auctioneers, put up for sale the steam-ship Tanjore, the property of Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub and another, with her masts, rigs, &c., as she lies in the Prince's Dock. She has a gross tonnage of 2,263 tons, and nett tonnage 1,403, and was built in the year 1865, at the Thames Iron Works, London. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee Kalfatee started the bidding, at 3-45 p.m., with an offer of Rs. 35,000, which amount rose by bids of of Rs. 2,000 each to Rs. 50,000. The bids were then lowered to Rs. 1,000 each, and the highest bid went up to Rs. 55,000. At the request of some bidders, the bids were then lowered to Rs. 100 each. The next highest bid was that of Mr. Isajee Tajbhoy, a Borah trader, to whom the steamer was knocked down at Rs. 55,100.

SERIES OF THEFTS BY A BORAH.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway placed Esmailji Allibhoy, a Borah, aged twenty-two years, residing with his father, at Dharamsi Street, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on three different charges of theft, in respect of a gold embroidered *fetta*, a metal watch and chain, and a rosary, of the collective value of Rs. 40, belonging to three different persons, named Hassam Ebrahim, Abdulalli Heptoola, and Essaji Noorbhoy. For the last few weeks the accused had been in the habit of committing thefts of watches, clothes, rosaries, and sundry other articles, belonging to the devotees of different mosques, and used to either sell them to, or pledge them with, Marwarees for trifling amounts. On the night of the 14th instant accused was passing along Null Bazaar Road, when a policeman in plain clothes noticing his movements were somewhat suspicious, followed him. Accused proceeded along the road as far as Doctor Street when he entered a Borah mosque, and finding an embroidered *fetta* lying on a water-tank, took it up, and was about to leave the mosque when the policeman arrested him, and took him into custody. After his arrest accused made certain statements and took the police to several Marwarees and Borahs, who, on being questioned, produced the articles sold to them by accused. These articles were subsequently shown to the complainants, who identified them as their own property. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge of theft in respect of the *fetta*, but denied having stolen the watch and chain and rosary. He, however, admitted having sold these things to Marwarees not knowing that they were stolen. He had not been previously convicted of any offence. Superintendent Cobb, at this stage, informed the magistrate that he had personally arrested accused for stealing a clock from a club, at Ripon Road, and that on another occasion he was brought from Baroda under a warrant for committing theft of valuables. Accused's father then entered the witness-box, and appealed to the court to deal leniently with his son, who, he said, was spoiled by gamblers and persons of questionable character, whose company he had latterly been keeping. The magistrate, on the evidence, altered the two latter charges of theft to those of receiving and disposing of stolen property, and convicting the accused under those charges, remarked that at the time of selling the articles for trifling amounts, he must have known that they were stolen. Taking into consideration the appeal made by the father, as well as the evidence given by Mr. Cobb regarding the man's previous character, his Worship thought that a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment for each charge, eighteen months in all, would meet the ends of justice.

THE DISTURBANCE AT GUNPOWDER ROAD, MAZAGON.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which two Mahomedans, named Jahoor Roshan and Haji Sooltan Jaroodeen, and three Hindus, named Moroba Bhagwan, Dhanaji Mahadoo, and Fakeera Mahadoo, stand charged with rioting on the night of the 19th June last, at Gunpowder Road. Inspector Butterfield conducted the prosecution. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the third accused; while the accused Nos. 4 and 5 were defended by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor.

Inspector Butterfield, in briefly stating the facts of the case, said that, on the night of the 19th June last, between half-past 8 and 9 o'clock, a funeral party, consisting chiefly of Hindus, was going along Gunpowder Road with their customary music to bury the corpse of a woman, which they were then carrying, to the burial ground at Tank Bunder. When the funeral procession arrived at a distance of about twenty-five paces from the Gunpowder Road mosque, some Mahomedans came out of the musjid on to the road and asked the Hindus to stop the music. The Hindus, it appeared, without taking any notice of what the Mahomedans told them to do, advanced further up the road, and came up opposite to the door of the mosque. A number of Mahomedans then rushed out of the mosque, and attacked the men of the funeral party, who in turn threw stones on the Mahomedans, and a general scuffle took place between them. The police appeared on the scene, and arrested the five accused.

The Magistrate: What was the common object of the accused?

Mr. Butterfield: The Hindus assaulted the Mahomedans and *vice-versa*.

The Magistrate: Then you can't have Hindu and Mahomedan accused tried together; you must separate them. You don't say that the common object of the Mahomedans was the same as that of the Hindus.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: I am also of opinion that they should be tried separately. As far as the facts, stated by Mr. Butterfield, go the Hindus assaulted the Mahomedans with stones, and that is the extent of the offence committed by them under provocation.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Butterfield): You don't contend that the object of these people was to create a disturbance, or oppose the police. When they were arrested by the police, what were they doing?

Mr. Butterfield: They were fighting together.

The Magistrate: Then the two factions should be tried separately.

Mr. Butterfield: If your Worship thinks that the Public Prosecutor should appear, I ask that the case be adjourned.

The Magistrate: You ought to have engaged him earlier.

Mr. Butterfield: I thought it a trivial matter, and the legal point raised by your Worship did not strike me before.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: I think the Hindu accused should be tried first, as they have already been represented, while the case against the Mahomedan accused, who are not represented, might stand over.

The case against the Hindu accused was then proceeded with, and after recording some police evidence, the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Art Society was held, yesterday evening, in the Sir Jamshedji School of Arts, Mr. J. Griffiths presiding. There were also present Mr. L. R. W. Forrestt, Mr. T. W. Stevens, Mr. F. Soundy, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, and Mr. R. G. Pradhan. At the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. Pradhan, assistant honorary secretary to the society, read the accounts, from which it appeared that the total receipts for the year including the last year's balance were Rs. 8,804. There was an expenditure of nearly Rs. 4,351 during the year, and there was now a balance of Rs. 4,432 left to the credit of the society. The accounts were approved and adopted. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Committee, including the honorary president, honorary secretary and assistant honorary secretary. It was resolved to thank Mr. Kabraji for his extertion to get prizes from the native gentlemen in Bombay, and Mr. Soundy for the services he rendered as the agent. The thanks of the society were also tendered to Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Mant for their services in hanging the pictures at the recent art exhibition. It was resolved to leave the question of Art Union Lottery to the next committee's meeting. The following new committee was appointed:—President: The Hon'ble H. M. Birdwood. Vice-President: Mr. John Griffiths. Members: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, Messrs. F. W. Stevens, E. Wimbridge, H. M. Phipson, E. Greenwood, George Cotton, H. W. Uloth, R. N. Mant, K. N. Kabraji, James Jardine, E. B. Carroll, and L. R. W. Forrestt. Honorary Treasurer: Mr. E. M. Slater. Honorary Secretary: Lord Colin Campbell. Assistant Honorary Secretary: Mr. R. G. Pradhan.

Mr. Pradhan then read a letter from Mr. Griffiths intimating his intention to propose at the meeting a resolution to the effect than an equivalent of £80 be handed over to the Baigrie Gallery Committee for the purchase of a large picture, "St. Jerome in his Study," to be presented to the Baigrie Gallery.

The President said that the Earl of Carlisle wrote to Mr. Lee-Warner, Chairman of the Baigrie Memorial Fund Committee, that there was a very favourable bargain for a picture if they wanted to purchase it to adorn the Baigrie Gallery, but Mr. Lee-Warner stated the inability of the Committee to do so owing to the want of funds. It was new suggested that the society should purchase the picture to the Baigrie Gallery.

Mr. Stevens said that they should take the sense of the meeting before passing the resolution. They could not pass the resolution without amending the rules first. It was then resolved to leave the matter to be decided at the next meeting of the Committee.

The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE, and th Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

DISOBEDIENCE OF A DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHAIK EBRAHIM VALAD UMARJEE AND OTHERS.

THIS was an application for revision of the proceedings of Mr. K. N. Bhangaumkar, First Class Magistrate, at Kolaba, who, on the 2nd February last, convicted the accused of disobeying a legal order of the District Magistrate, made under Section 44 of Act 4 of 1890, and fined them Rs. 20 each, under Section 68, clause *a*, of the Act. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the accused, and the Government pleader for the Crown.

The accused and three others were charged with having stood on the public road, opposite to the new musjid, at Roha, while the Dhavir palkhi procession was going by that road, on the 21st October, 1893, in contravention of the notice of the District Magistrate, and thereby having committed an offence punishable under clause *a*, Section 68, of Act 4 of 1890. The accused were leading members of the Mahomedan community. To prevent disputes between the Hindus and Mahomedans, it was directed that while the palkhi procession went about the town, the Mahomedans should not stand in the roads. All the accused, however, stood on the road in contravention of the District Magistrate's notice to the contrary. When the palkhi was to the left of the musjid, two of the accused went up to the Hindus. When asked why they came, they replied that they had come to see that no disturbance took place. Soon afterwards the Mahomedans complained that music was played within prohibited limits. One man went up to the Hindus, and said he would see how the palkhi repassed in the evening. The first accused abused and pushed Mr. Bhaindurkar, Second Class Magistrate of Roha, who was among the Hindus, and disappeared in the crowd. Two of the accused, who were standing outside the musjid compound were told to go to their homes, but did not do so immediately, and from the gestures and words of the men within the musjid compound, Mr. Bhaindurkar thought there was a likelihood of a breach of the peace; and he directed the inspector of police to place his men there and take down the names of those who were on the road. The three appellants were convicted and fined Rs. 20 each for disobeying the order of the District Magistrate.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the accused's petition, saw no reason to interfere, and therefore dismissed it.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Espl'de. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	47	27	33	78	33	90	30	67
Wednesday, July 18th	1	26	2	58	2	55	1	94
Total	48	53	36	36	36	45	32	61
Total fall to July 18th, 1893	46	33	40	37	40	36	39	8
Total fall to July 18th, 1892	33	80	26	77	27	61	29	0

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 13th July:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	22	56	Nasik	9	58
Raver	11	75	Deolali	11	86
Nimbora	11	44	Ghoti	12	20
Bhadli	9	58	Nargaon	8	0
Jalgaon	10	55	Warangaon	9	16
Sirsoli	18	17	Hotgi	1	11
Mhasawad	13	70	Mohol	3	47
Maheji	7	57	Madha	2	40
Pachora	6	52	Barsi Road	2	60
Kajgaon	4	59	Kem	2	4
Naydongri	7	74	Jeur	4	26
Chalisgaon	7	35	Pomalwari	4	55
Nandgaon	4	92	Diksal	2	72
Manmar	6	46	Lonauli	91	71
Lasalgaon	5	20	Dhond	2	36
Khervadi	6	62	Talegaon	20	98

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 14th July:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	39	46	Baroda	28	33
Panjoo	30	92	Mehmadabad	27	65
Vaiturana	32	12	Ahmedabad	26	8
Palghur	33	49	Viramgam	17	20
Gholwad	39	96	Wadhwan	19	76
Daman	43	55	Dabhoi	32	80
Bulsar	36	4	Sevalla	24	30
Nausari	37	67	Godhra	23	83
Surat	31	98	Kharaghora	16	66
Kim	27	43	Limkhera	23	16
Broach	28	7	Dohad	14	73

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·534	Calm	1	88·6	80·4	79	0·02	10·18	+0·62
Agra	29·607	Calm	3	95·0	78·2	83	..	7·57	−1·96
Cawnpore	29·626	Calm	1	89·8	78·1	85	..	12·07	..
Allahabad	29·538	E N E	4	92·6	78·8	77	0·17	22·60	+10·73
Jhansi	29·603	N W	2	92·1	75·2	83	0·47	20·62	+8·37
Jacobabad	29·538	E	4	103·9	81·1	67	...	0·03	−0·81
Karachi	29·573	W N W	12	87·0	78·7	87	...	8·76	+6·11
Jeypore	29·627	W S W	2	92·1	75·9	75	...	12·02	+3·96
Ajmere	29·634	W	3	88·9	76·6	83	...	13·52	+6·39
Deesa	29·612	S S W	7	83·2	77·5	89	0·02	10·10	+1·78
Ahmedabad	29·636	S S W	4	89·2	78·1	87	...	28·13	...
Bhuj	29·592	W	9	86·4	75·9	87	0·02	13·78	+7·73
Rajkot	29·624	W S W	7	83·4	73·7	84	0·30	31·40	+18·11
Veraval	29·623	Calm	4	82·5	77·3	93	0·09	22·06	...
Neemuch	29·662	W N W	8	86·7	73·7	83	...	13·34	+3·49
Indore	29·681	N W	4	88·0	73·6	88	...	9·91	−2·24
Saugor	29·594	W N W	2	87·8	73·6	92	...	36·46	+20·43
Jubbulpore	29·555	N W	3	89·4	76·1	87	0·06	26·59	+8·34
Hoshangabad	29·607	W	2	88·3	75·2	91	0·07	21·75	+3·82
Khandwa	29·648	N W	7	87·7	76·3	89	..	14·01	+2·72
Raipur	29·465	W S W	5	86·8	74·1	99	2·90	20·12	−1·97
Nagpur	29·579	W N W	6	88·3	76·1	92	0·13	14·74	−3·93
Amraoti	29·626	W	6	90·6	73·3	84	0·35	13·87	−0·13
Akola	29·636	W	12	90·9	73·7	72	...	7·78	−4·89
Surat	29·641	S E	F	86·5	76·5	95	0·19	30·2?	+8·75
Malegaon	29·670	W S W	7	87·4	70·7	87	...	6·04	−1·93
Bombay	29·677	S S W	8	80·9	76·4	96	1·50	32·59	−6·38
Poona	29·706	Calm	10	82·6	71·4	86	...	9·16	+0·38
Aurangabad	29·713	W	5	84·8	70·2	85	0·05	5·84	...
Sholapur	29·722	S W	12	85·7	68·9	82	0·19	8·16	−4·43
Ratnagiri	29·718	S W	6	80·4	75·9	98	2·14	55·61	...
Belgaum	29·765	W S W	4	74·9	66·8	97	1·63	23·26	+5·48
Goa	29·749	N W	16	81·1	73·4	95	4·47	48·59	...
Karwar	29·780	S W	6	81·7	73·5	81	5·26	47·21	−15·63
Mangalore	29·827	W N W	4	83·8	73·4	95	0·97	54·52	−3·45
Calicut	29·871	N W	5	80·2	72·2	94	3·27	56·14	+5·65
Cochin	29·885	E	M	82·7	72·7	91	1·75	35·97	−5·58
Bangalore	29·846	W S W	11	82·3	66·3	93	0·06	6·27	+0·19
Secunderabad	29·699	W	9	81·6	71·4	81	0·02	4·70	−4·31
Masulipatam	29·618	W N W	6	91·1	77·1	80	...	6·72	−2·24
Bellary	29·755	W	14	89·4	74·4	64	...	1·90	−6·88
Cuddapah	29·735	S W	..	91·5	75·8	80	0·14	9·24	+2·00
Madras	29·740	S W	9	90·0	79·5	71	...	2·74	−1·55
Coimbatore	29·832	W	9	81·9	70·3	77	0·13	1·00	−1·11
Trichinopoly	29·801	W	15	97·6	78·8	61	...	3·51	+1·12
Negapatam	29·801	W	10	95·6	79·8	60	...	0·43	−2·46
Colombo	29·925	S W	12	83·0	78·0	81	0·43	13·09	+1·86
Aden	29·794	S W	1	94·8	79·3	63	..	..	−0·01

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=2·56 (48·24); G. T. H.=2·58 (36·49); St. G. H.=2·55 (36·45); C. P.=1·50 (32·59).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are very irregular. There has been a very rapid fall at Raipur, a brisk to rapid fall in Gujarat, Berar, the Central Provinces, and at Indore, Allahabad, Delhi, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Goa, and a moderate or slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Raipur and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are cyclonic in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and Central India, and also at Bombay and Surat, easterly at Jacobabad and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Goa, Bellary and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Calicut, 24 at Bhuj and 16 at Akola. The maximum temperature is from 1° to 5° above the normal in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Indore, Agra, Jhansi, Malegaon and Mangalore, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5° of the normal mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity is increasing in several places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over the whole of the reporting area. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (5·26"), Goa, (4·47"), Calicut (3·27"), Raipur (2·90"), and Ratnagiri (2·14"), between one and two inches at Bombay, Belgaum and Cochin, nearly an inch at Mangalore, and light to moderate showers at Jhansi, Delhi, Allahabad, Deesa, Rajkot, Veraval, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Surat, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Coimbatore. The depression has advanced further westwards and its centre now lies very near to the south-eastwards of Raipur. The baric gradients are very steep to the eastwards of longitude 76° and strong squally winds with gales and heavy rain are probably blowing over the country affected by the storm. The abnormal chart shows that the disturbance has a great tendency to move westwards. Abnormals indicate an area of low pressure on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Calicut, and the weather will become squally and unsettled there. This area of low pressure shows the probability of an approach of a strong monsoon on the West Coast. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay slightly exceeds the normal and conditions are very favourable for more or less heavy rain on that coast. As the storm moves westwards the barometer will fall in Gujarat and in the Bombay Presidency, and will probably rise on the Malabar Coast. Conditions are favourable for rain in all districts. Heavy rain is to be expected in Berar and the Central Provinces.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Wednesday's observations show that the storm in the Centre crossed the North Orissa coast about noon, yesterday, and is now near Sambalpur, where pressure has fallen very rapidly, and is nearly three-tenths of an inch below normal. The storm has hence advanced slowly, at a rate averaging about nine miles in the mean in a westerly direction, having apparently recurred shortly after crossing the coast. Very strong winds are now blowing in the north-west of the Bay. The chief feature of the storm is the very moderate rain which has fallen in the districts passed over by the storm, the heaviest reported fall in that area being an inch and a-quarter at False Point. Winds are light on the Bombay coast, and have shifted to the south-east. The weather is slightly suspicious. Heavy rain has fallen, Goa reporting 6 inches; Karwar, 5; Marmagoa, 4; Mercara and Calicut, 3; and Ratnaghrery and Bombay, 2. Light rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, and there has been a shower in the Deccan.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline".—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

THE SEWING MACHINE CASE.

VARIOUS inaccurate reports of the case in which the Singer Sewing Machine Company produced against the Sewing Machine Company, Limited, in the Ceylon Courts having been published, we are asked by the Defendant Company to reproduce the following judgment, as reported by the *Ceylon Independent*:—

PERPETUAL INJUNCTION AGAINST THE SEWING MACHINE CO., LTD., OF COLOMBO.

The following is the full text of His Honour Judge Browne's judgment:—When, on the filing of the plaint in this action in March 1893, the Plaintiff Co., (the Singer Company) obtained an *ad interim* injunction against the Defendant Co. restraining them from using and maintaining the sign-board objected to, the Defendant Co. petitioned for a dissolution of the injunction, but I had to rule that the petition was not properly before the Court in that there was no proper appearance entered for the Defendant Co. No application was thereafter made for a dissolution of that injunction save that at the commencement of the trial it was, on the argument of the 1st and 2nd issues agreed to and filed, contended that the action was not maintainable, wherefrom, had I upheld the contention, it would have followed that the injunction should be dissolved. I, however, ruled that the plaint did disclose a sufficient cause of action and the case proceeded to trial. I have now to determine whether the plaintiffs have sustained the other issues.

It appears to me that the fourth issue would properly fall to be considered before the third inasmuch as no separate claim arises thereout, but it is framed solely for the ascertainment of certain facts which, if found in Plaintiff's favor, would probably be a material element to be taken into consideration in determining the third issue. The fourth issue is whether the three alleged successive proprietors of the business carried on at No. 18 Main Street, Pettah, viz., R. N. Rustomjee, the (old) Sewing Machine Co., Limited, and the Defendant Co., regularly and "bona fide" stocked and sold the Plaintiff Co.'s machines, or only occasionally purchased and kept a few such machines to give colour to the representation made of on the sign-board.

In their discretion Defendant Company's counsel considered there was no sufficient case made out by Plaintiff Company and refrained from adducing any evidence. There is, therefore, an absence of all such proof upon this issue as cross-examination by Plaintiff Company's counsel might have elicited if it were not voluntarily given by those who were most competent to dispose thereto—and we are left with but scant material upon which to decide this issue.

That material is as follow:—Mr. Patel, the chief Manager of all Plaintiff Company's agencies in India and Ceylon, controlling them from the head office in Bombay; deposes that in the regular course of business all machines of Plaintiff Company's manufacture supplied to the trade in these countries must pass through or under the control of the head office, for offices in England and other countries would not supply Ceylon direct to the interference with and loss of profits by Bombay. And Mr. Patel in effect deposes that the supplies of Plaintiff Company's machines received at No. 18 Main Street, since 1889, so far as he knew, have been (as I understand by his evidence) seven direct from Bombay; 3 purchased (the date is not given) by a subterfuge at Poona, and, possibly, six then acquired and taken first to Bombay, and four machines which were sold in 1889 by the Customs in Ceylon, but, says the witness Pestonji, were in an incomplete state as wanting the wooden board. This witness therefore would limit the number of machines certainly received for sale to 7 + 3 + 4 = 14 in the four years' existence of Rustomjee's business and of the old Sewing Machine Company (for though they may have taken over old stock he says none were supplied to the Defendant Company) there being of course also the possibility that machines; otherwise coming into Ceylon as in private hands may have been purchased and placed in stock.

It was also desired by Plaintiff to prove by examination of the Customs entries how many machines had been received, but the attempt failed both because the search had been made for importations, not by the Defendant Company but by R. N. Rustomjee, and because it was not certain, though 108,000 entries had been searched, that these exhausted all the importations. It was attempted in cross-examination to shew that some other machines seized at the Customs had also passed by public sale into the open market, but Plaintiff Company's Manager asserted positively that thay had all been retained in Plaintiff Company's possession by the purchase for them by one Guzdar and the loan of money by Messrs. Framjee Bhikajee and Company for that purpose.

There is no more evidence than this on the issue. If Plaintiff's theory founded thereon is correct that Defendant Company and their predecessors passed into stock in all their business transactions no more than 14 machines in four years, it contrasts very forcibly with the other evidence adduced that the actual sales in Ceylon by Plaintiff Company of their own machines have been in 1889, 61; in 1890, 90; in 1891, 123; in 1892 160; and in 1893, 280—such figures shewing what is the possible trade in the one head establishment in the Island. If it were necessary *per se* to rule whether the Plaintiffs had proved their affirmative averments in relation to this issue, it would possibly be held that this evidence was not absolutely conclusive that Defendant Company and its predecessors had purchased and kept only a few of Plaintiff Company's machines to give colour to the representation on their sign-board, but in view of the system of Plaintiff Company's business being a gauge to a certain extent of the trade done by the Defendant Company directly with them, I certainly consider the Plaintiff Company had ground for their belief in the charge which they advanced, until the Defendant Company so challenged with reason should disprove the same. The main issue in the whole action is that which has arisen out of the averments in the 10th paragraph of the plaint. In the 8th paragraph Plaintiffs had referred to the fact that the Defendant Company had kept suspended from the front beam of the verandah, or covered footpath in front of their shop, so as to hang down facing the carriage way and with its back to the footpath, the sign-board which afterwards was produced in Court bearing the inscriptions; "Singer's Sewing Machines of the Singer Manufacturing Co., of New York, London, Bombay, &c." The proportionate size of the lettering being fairly shown in the photograph of the shop front with, however, the windows and doors closed as at night, which was filed with the plaint. And the plaint after making in the 9th paragraph the averments the subject of the issue already considered, averred that the use of the said sign-board had caused loss and damage to the Plaintiff Co. in (as I read the paragraph) three ways in that it: (1) was calculated to deceive, and (2) had in fact deceived persons desirous of purchasing the machines of the Plaintiff Co. into the belief that there was and is an agency of the Plaintiff Co. at the Defendant Co.'s said shop, and that the machines sold by the Defendant Co. at their said shop are such machines of the Plaintiff Co. and (3) has induced such persons to purchase of the Defendant Co. at their said shop Seidel and Nauman's machines of the Plaintiff Co.

It thus sets out what progress of events followed upon the use of the sign-board. It was calculated in its position and wording to deceive the passers by into a erroneous belief; it did in fact so deceive them, and by this deception it induced the purchase of machines as of Plaintiff Co.'s own make when they were made by others. The averments in the earlier paragraphs of the plaint as to the continuous succession of Rustomjee, the old Sewing Machines Co. and the new (Defendant) Co. in this shop are no doubt suggestive of a purpose and design inimical and possibly fraudulent towards the Plaintiff Co., but I cannot hold therefrom that any acts or practices of the Defendant Co.'s predecessors in business are admissible in evidence against the Defendant Company itself on that conclusion adverse to their bona fide, &c., should be drawn from the fact that Rustomjee is their manager. It has not been shown that the new Company is but a change in name of the old Company or of Rustomjee himself, so that the conclusions adverse to them should be drawn from the existence of any facts or conduct prior to their own commencement in February 1893. Mr. Grenier, in my opinion, is right in his contention on this point which rules out of consideration the evidence of what occurred in November 1892 now that the trial has closed and it has been proved of the Defendant Company only that they are the successors in trade of a quondam agent of the Plaintiff Company and have retained his services as manager.

Reading against the Defendant Company therefore the evidence only of what has occurred since 1st February 1893, I must hold there is not sufficient evidence to prove that the use of the sign-board has in fact deceived into the alleged belief or did induce a purchase since that date. There was evidence put before me thereof when I issued the *ad interim* injunction viz., in the affidavit of Henry de Costa, who deposed that on the 10th February, 1893, being desirous of purchasing a Singer Sewing machine, he went to the Pettah, and seeing the sign-board believed it to be Plaintiff Company's place of business and went in to buy, and that but for the sign-board he would not have gone into the shop and that it deceived him into the belief. But his evidence as a witness that he walked up the left-hand side of Main Street when going from the Fort and his absence of all reference therein to the sign-board leads me to doubt if he ever saw it then (as his affidavit represented) from either the carriage road or the opposite foot path whence alone it would be visible, or was induced by it into the belief that the agency of Plaintiff Company was there.

Excising therefore those two parts of the averments of paragraph 10 there remains for consideration only the question was the display of that sign-board in its position and wording calculated to induce a belief injurious to the Plaintiff Company in the minds of intending customers that that shop was a bona fide agency of the makers where indubitable machines of their make could be purchased.

In the absence of all evidence by the Defendant Company and from the fact that the photographs produced was evidently taken at an hour when the shop was closed for business we have but little information here also as to what else the Defendant Co., may have displayed along with this sign-board so as to show it was not such a prominent notification and likely to attain such results as plaintiff Co. has averred. Mr. Patel tells us in his cross-examination that Defendant Co. advertize themselves to sell five kinds of machines, and one might have expected that the wares of these fine manufacturers might possibly be equally advertized or displayed on their shop front. We know, however, only that on the wall of the house over the shop door is the name "Sewing Machine Co." as the photograph A shews, and from Mr. Patel that at the institution of this action a leg of one of the Plaintiff Co's treadle machine, showing their trade mark, was hung on one of the front doors which folded back against the outer wall with one of Plaintiff Co.'s advertizing placards hung over it. These, too, foot passengers past the door could see. This is the only evidence of what the Defendant Co. displayed in front of their premises, and it is evidence of only their own Company name and of reference in one way or another to the Plaintiff Co., and its manufacturers. Of the repute and business of the latter in India there is some evidence, but of the other firms whose machines are professedly sold we know nothing from the evidence.

In the report of the litigation in England between the Plaintiff Co. and Spence and Co. of which a copy was handed me by counsel Mr. Justice Romer is reported to have expressed his views as to the duties of those who advertise names of articles which possibly may be mistaken for those of others to which the advertizers are not entitled when read by passers-by who have no special trade acquaintance with or experience of them so as to be enabled to discern between the two. It was then pointed out that machines made on the Singer system should not have been advertized as "Singer's Machines" or "Improved Singers," more specially if the words were so displayed on a boarding, which the Plaintiff Co. had lately used, that the names of all other machines also advertized would not be seen as leading features in the posters by those by whom it was intended they should be seen—the passers by in a crowded thoroughfare—who have to pass by quietly and would only be attracted by those leading features. There being the possibility of deception thereby, care should have been taken that the display ought to have been such that the possibility was precluded.

That possibility in the present case is averred to be that intending purchasers might be induced to believe that there was and is an agency of the Plaintiff Company at No. 18 Main Street. There could not have been such a possibility had the sign-board displayed the names of all fine makers of their machines, or even if prominence were given to the one as the leading article had the prominence not been so special as to dwarf all the rest unto insignificance or (as here) to make no mention of them at all. I cannot but say that such possibility did exist when this sign-board of the name of the machine and of the name and addresses of the company are exhibited supplemented by a sample with trade mark and a placard, and that the Plaintiff Company are entitled to have that possibility terminated. The Defendant Company will not be precluded from selling the Plaintiff's machines in a legitimate manner the Plaintiff Company does not desire that. But when there is subsisting here an agency of the Plaintiff Company to which properly belong the prestige and benefit resulting from direct communication with the Plaintiff Company itself to the advantage of the latter who conducts it, others cannot be permitted to induce a belief for their own trade benefit that they too are in the same advantageous position. So far as I know it is not usual in trade here to find one dealer advertising or selling the products of but one manufacturer and to do so with prominent mention of the manufacturer's name and the places where his trade extends would in my opinion, indicate to the general public that the dealer was an agent of the manufacturer.

I have therefore to hold that the Plaintiff Company are entitled to a perpetual injunction restraining the Defendant Company, their servants and agents from using the sign-board mentioned in the plaint. It is unnecessary to order its removal as the Defendant Company very properly removed it from the front of their shop on the issue of the *ad interim* injunction. Thereby they effectually precluded the Plaintiff Company from recovering more than nominal damages against them since, there could not have been computed any for the period prior to their incorporation.

I therefore enter judgment for the Plaintiff Company for the injunction for Rs. 10 damages and for costs of suit.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Agapanthus, 2,866 tons, Captain R C Tod, cleared yesterday for Batavia, in ballast.

THE s s Indra Lema, 2,019 tons, Captain G. W. Harwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry 20th June), with a cargo of 4009 tons coals and 149 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co. During the voyaga she experienced fresh south-west monsoon and high sea.

THE Anchor Line s s Arabia, 2,314 tons, Captain George Read, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For New York.—Rev J Chamberlain, Mrs Chamberlain, Rev W W Scudder, Mrs Scudder, Revd Ward, Mrs. Ward, five children and ayah. For Liverpool.—Captain C F S Alban, Mrs Alban and three children, Major Alban and Mrs Alban. For London.—Miss Sykes.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Indra Lema (s)	Harwood	Barry, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Naseri (s)	Raffin	Jedda, &c.
	Arabia (s)	Read	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Umballa for Calcutta, Rangon &c.
Steamer Nizam, for Calcutta, Rangoon &c.

The steamer Agapanthus, Captain Tod, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Batavia.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
13 Yarrowdale s.......Johnstone ...Vizagapatam, July 8.
Bezwada s ....Parkman......Bombay, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

July 13.—Steamers Maharani and Shahzehan, and barque Sir Lancelot.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—1 hogshead whisky, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Kapadia.
Clan Fraser s—4 cases whisky, Honorary Secretary, Byculla Club; 29 bales papers, John Dickinson and Co; 25 cases papers, C MacDonald and Co; 50 cases ale, The Bombay Co; 200 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Java s—25 cases provision, H Goolam Hoosein; 9 cases biscuits Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 24 cases oilmenstores, Eduljee Ruttonjee and Bros; 95 cases ale, 55 cases sherry, and 5 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—12 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Java s—850 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Kirby Hall s—40 cases brandy, Maneckjee Pestonjee; 30 cases brandy, H A Hormarjee; 25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Java s—420 cases brandy, Nawrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubatino s—4 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arabia s—35 cases provision, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—5 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Arabia s—35 bales cotton-fly, R R Parakh and Co; 2½ cwts gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—11 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 461 cwts coir yarn, Ewart Latham and Co; 6 bales hides, H Jawali; 2 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Westmeath s—200 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HULL.

A J Balfour s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, The South Indian Export Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

A J Balfour s—201 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Caspian s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Vortigern s—2,850 cwts linseed, A Biascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 4,921 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Samoa s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 110 cwts copra, N Meanee.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1,0 0 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Maria Valerie s—14 cwts galls, 150 lbs rosa oil, and 2½ cwts gum, M Dawoodbhoy; 101 bales cotton, B Fakeerchand; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 64 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 40 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maria Valerie s—5 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 75 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Cathay s—300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, S Motilal; 400 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Maria Valerie s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bhundara s—300 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 60 bales cotton, H Govindram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—JULY 18.

Milton, Major, Bo K. O. York L. I. on leave from Nasirabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th July, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow:—

Fort Head Quarters.
At 8-30 p.m. 25 pr R. M. L. Gundrill.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
At 8-45 p.m. 25 pr R. M. L. Gundrill.

2. Leave of absence for six months from the 14th instant has been granted to Gunner C. A. Flower.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*).

Mr E M Coventry, Asst Consvr of Forests, Punjab, is granted three months privilege leave of absence.

The Rev J B Brunesson, B A, Chaplain of Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Jullundur, from such date as he may relieve the Rev A Bridge, who has been granted special leave.

Mr H S Dunsford, Dist Supdt of Police, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave for three months.

Mr F J Hatchell, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Umballa, during the absence on leave of Mr H S Dunsford or until further orders.

Mr C H Barratt, Ex Engr, is appointed to the charge of the Peshawur Provl Division, during the absence of Mr W H Johnson, on privilege leave.

THE author of "A Vision of India" in the July number of *Macmillan's* lays no claim to a knowlege of India at first hand, observes a contemporary, but he enumerates certain points which he assumes to be matter of common knowledge, inasmuch as "they may be learned from books and gazetteers by any man who has never been further east than the India docks." Among these commonplaces he puts the statement that "in the whole of the three Presidencies there are (of British troops) in round numbers but nine regiments of cavalry, sixty-four batteries of artillery, and fifty-two regiments of infantry, a force but little, if at all, superior to that with which we had to face the great revolt of seven and thirty years ago." These numbers are very round, indeed. Without going further east than the India Dock it ought to be possible to ascertain that there are 91 batteries of British artillery and 53 battalions of British infantry, and so far from the British army being little, if at all, superior to that of the Mutiny period, it has been increased from 40,000 to 74,000 men. Similarly, we are told that the "greater part of our artillery is still manned by native gunners," whereas the artillery is wholly British with the exception of a few mountain batteries serving on the frontier. Why on earth should anybody choose India for his subject who has not only never been there, but is too lazy to get up his Strachey or even his Whitaker?

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots: 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES, Albert Building Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

THE English and French Funds, the London Stock Exchange quotations, and other financial items generally telegraphed by Reuter were all unchanged yesterday; but Bar Silver in New York was 3/8 cent dearer, at 62 3/8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¼ dollars.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 38¼s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

The price of spot Mid.-American, and all other ready Cotton was unchanged in Liverpool yesterday; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all but the most distant position, in which the advance was only 1-64d., the extreme quotations being 3 57-64d. for July-September deliveries, and 5 59-64d. for November-December. The market closed steady; Surats flat; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7 1/8 cents per lb.; but September Futures were 5 points higher, at 6·99 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

A considerable business has been done in our local Cotton market to-day, but mainly for account of local consumers, 2,300 bales out of the 2,800 purchased having been taken by the Mills, and consisting of 500 each of Julea Ginned, at Rs. 178; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 188-93¾; 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 153-59; 250 each of Mulkapore, at Rs. 190; and Karanja, at Rs. 182-4; 200 Bijapore, at Rs. 173; 100 each of Miraj Ginned, at Rs. 201; and old Virumgaum, at Rs. 181-3; and 50 each, of Bengal, at Rs. 168; and Dhorajee, at Rs. 193¾ per candy. Exporters took only 500 bales of Bengal at Rs. 158-66 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent by shippers, to-day; but the tone of the market has remained steady, and prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS.—This market has become strong, and a large export business has been reported, while prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt., our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-1-6 to Rs.	8-3-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 6-7-0 to „	6-8-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-4-0 to „	6-6-0	„
Do. Red do.	„ 6-4-0 to „	6-7-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,925	bales.
Wheat	4,966	cwts.
Linseed	2,781	„
Rapeseed	9,597	„
Groundnuts	980	„
Castorseed	1,695	„
Rice	6,254	„

FRIEGHTS.—There has been no advance in quotations to-day; but we have noticed a somewhat better demand for forward tonnage, at the present low rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 0 25-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 0 29-32d. for three months' Credits, and rates hardened to the extent of 1-32d., Bank Bills and Wire Transfers having been quoted at 1s. 0 13-16d. for both ready and forward business, and Mercantile Bills at 1s. 0 29-32 to 15-16d., with 1s. 0 31-32d. named for next year's delivery. As usual on a Wednesday afternoon, there has been little disposition on either side to operate pending the result of Council drawings to-day being known. Meantim we quote as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 0 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......1s. 0 13-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 0 27-32d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 0 29-32 to 15-16d.	„
Francs do.	...1·35¾ to 1·36 .	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at last evening's final quotations for Fours; but rates thereafter advanced 3-16 to ¼ per cent. in a strong market, leaving off at 103 7-8 both for Money and Account. 103 has been named for 3½ per Cents, and 103¼ for the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3; but closing quotations were 102⅞ and 103¼, respectively.

SHARES.—There has been more life in this market to-day in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip, in which we note an advance of Rs. 10 each in Coorla, Framji Petit, Howard and Bullough and Soonderdas; of Rs. 5 in Empress, Jewraz Balloo, Luckmidas, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 2½ in Jamshed Manufacturing; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Western India, at our revised quotations. In Press Shares, Bombay Cotton have advanced Rs. 7½; and East Indian and Mercantile Rs. 5 each. Bombay Burma Trading are Rs. 20 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 5 in the others. Port Canning are Rs. 10 higher.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th July, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	94,000	1,42,000	4,000	2,40,000
Or per mile of Railway	204	308	9	521
For previous weeks of half-year.	....	....	....	....
Total for 1 week	94,000	1,42,000	4,000	2,40,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	80,632	1,05,192	7,075	1,92,899
Per mile of Ry do.	175	228	15	418
Total to corresponding date do.	92,151	1,20,219	8,086	2,20,456

Increase for the week.................. Rs. 47,101
Do. to date.................. „ 19,544

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 7th July 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	2,90,000	4,000	4,14,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	173	2	247
For previous weeks of half-year.	......	......	......	....
Total for 1 week	1,20,000	2,90,000	4,000	4,14,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,12,371	2,07,450	7,297	3,27,118
Per mile of Ry do.	67	124	4	195
Total to corresponding date do.	1,28,424	2,37,085	8,340	3,73,849

Increase for the week.................. Rs. 86,882
Do. to date.................. „ 40,151

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th July 1894 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	200	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	35	11	1	47
For previous weeks of half-year.	....	....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	600	200	10	810
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	....	....
Per mile of Ry do.	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date do.	....	....	....	....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BICHARD—June 18, at Surlingham Vicarage, Norfolk, the Rev. John Gallienne Bichard, Vicar of Surlingham, formerly Chaplain at Mauritius and Seychelles, in the 77th year of his age.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROW—July 10, at Dibrugarh, the wife of Captain G R Row 44th Gurkhas (Commandant Lakhimpur Military Police, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1894.

THE enquiry "Is the State the owner of all land in India?" is one, which Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.I.E., in the July number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review," takes upon himself to answer. As land is directly held by private persons—by village landholders singly, by co-sharing village communities and by landlords of larger estates—subject to an annual payment to the State, it may be regarded as a mere verbal quibble, whether the State is called the owner or not. But the question has its practical side, inasmuch as on it depends the right understanding of the Indian Land Revenue Administration, and the question of how far agrarian prosperity can be assisted by Government. Mr. Baden-Powell reminds us that in every country the ownership of land comes to mean whatever the development of customary tenures and the growth of ideas have made it mean. While he takes Ireland as an example of the few instances in Western history in which the conditions have tended to the Eastern idea of soil ownership, he lays it down as a general rule that land proprietorship has in the abstract acquired a different meaning in the East to what it has in the West. The reviewer admits that no text whatever in either the Hindu Law or "genuine" Mahomedan Law declares or even implies that the King is the universal owner of the land, but points out that in both communities the laws admitted ideas and made statements which in the minds of conquerors and usurpers seemed to justify the assumption of such ownership. Not only is a distinct recognition of the features of private ownership made, but *Manu* expressly states that "the right in cultivated land arises out of the occupation and first clearing of the land for tillage even as a deer belongs to the huntsman whose arrow first brought it down"—and this view was also held by Mahomedan lawyers. Notwithstanding these decisions, however, the right of private ownership became gradually obscured by the claim of the Ruler to be the general landlord. It was always understood to be the right, indeed the duty, of the King to increase the material prosperity of his dominions by extending cultivation. This was done by the breaking up of waste land for tillage, and the waste was always at the Royal disposal. Foremost amongst the rights vested in the King and in the Chiefs, in course of time, was that of being the zemindars or holders of the land. These rights involved such elastic elements that they evolved considerably, especially in the hands of capricious Rulers. The overlord right when exercised by a revenue farmer or by a grantee, or an adventurer, or a locally powerful family, soon developed into a close connection with the soil becoming a virtual landlordship. In the case of a conquering State or Chiefship it developed into a general claim of the ruling power to be universal or superior landlord of the conquered territory.

It was to this condition of things that the British Government succeeded, and by all rules of international law they had the undoubted prerogative of maintaining the existing and asserted State rights of the conquered or ceded provinces. But the position was not altogether a simple one, for while preceding Rulers had for a long time established their claim to be universal landlords, still there were local Chiefs, and in Bengal local magnates of another description to whom the zemindari right had been delegated either by treaty or on the terms of a revenue farm. These chiefs and revenue farmers had become landlords in their own person over the villages in their estates, and in these cases there was a perplexing *imperium in imperio* to deal with. Lord Cornwallis, believing State ownership to be injudicious, determined to declare by law a practically complete landlord title for the zemindars. The part of Mr. Baden-Powell's argument dealing with the 1793 Settlement has an important bearing upon the controversy still proceeding in regard to the cadastral survey in Behar, and the landlords and tenants who are opposing the survey with might and main will be pleased to find that the reviewer does not share the views expressed by Sir Antony Macdonell in his famous "Minutes" regarding the reservations of the Permanent Settlement. These restrictions were "intended to be in favour of the original village land-owners and cultivators, *over* whom the zemindars' rights had grown up. It was not restricted by any reservation of State rights beyond the necessary land revenue claim, and the power of summarily realizing that claim in default was made." In the preamble of Regulation II. of the settlement it is set forth that of two fundamental measures taken for restoring agricultural prosperity, one is "that the property in the soil has been declared vested in the landholders," and the same declaration is frequently repeated in other terms. "How then," asks the reviewer, as the Maharaja of Darbhanga has asked before, "in the face of such a declaration, can it be said that Government remained the real landowner in Bengal?" He then proceeds to point out exactly the same sort of declaration in the title-deeds (officially termed "title-deeds of perpetual ownership") issued to the landholders in the north and other parts of Madras. Sixty-five years after the Cornwallis Settlement a similar grant or recognition was made in favour of the Oudh talukdars. Practically the same result followed when the co-sharing village bodies of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab were dealt with, and "there can be no kind of doubt that the village bodies are strictly owners of the estate and not tenants of the Government." In the case of the Central Provinces the right of private ownership is, if possible, still more definite, for there specific grants of the proprietory right were made to the malguzars, or revenue agents of the village.

The cases cited eliminate the larger part of British India from the category of direct State ownership in land, but there remain for consideration the great areas of Assam, Bombay, Sindh, and Berar, and the large part of Madras, which was not granted to landlords but remains "raiyatwari." Leaving out of consideration the special case of the local Chiefs and estate-holders, such as the talukdars of Ahmedabad, the bulk of the villages in the Deccan and the South generally were not co-sharing bodies, but aggregates of separate landholders held together by the authority of a village headman. In former time there had been in many cases overlord families in the Deccan villages, but the substance of their possession had passed away long before the British rule. During the period when the British power, busy elsewhere, abstained from interference with Maratha States and Central India, all the elements of rivalry and local disorder were focussed in the Deccan and Central India. All peaceful possession of the humbler landed rights were ended, and the villages were so heavily taxed by hungry Chiefs, that land-holding became a burden. When at last peace and security were given by British rule, a settlement of the land revenue was regularly undertaken, each holder was dealt with separately, and had the option of relinquishing his land or a part of it, if he felt he could not pay the assessed revenue. When in the course of years a true standard of practical assessment was worked out such relinquishment rarely or never took place, but in the first days of the tentative settlement it was regarded as an important safeguard, and still remains a distinctive feature of the revenue systems of Bombay and Madras. "Under such conditions," says the reviewer, "it was probably thought undesirable to speak of the cultivator as the legal owner of the holding." In Madras the position of the ryot has never been defined by the Legislature, but it is significant that in 1802 a Regulation was passed "for declaring the proprietary rights of lands to be vested in individual persons." The Regulation was actually applied only to the zemindari or landlord estates of Madras, but still the preamble declares the intention of Government to grant a "permanent property" in their land, not only to zemindars, but also to other landholders. In regard to Bombay and Sindh, the Revenue Code of 1879 avoids all questions by calling the individual landholder the "occupant," and defining his right as such. The conditions of the hereditary and transferrable right are the due payment of the land revenue and the non-diversion of the land from agricultural uses without previous permission from the Collector. The mineral rights are also reserved to the State. In Assam and Burma, both being provinces where there was much waste land, and where almost the whole system of agrarian economy remained to be built up after the British annexation, it was also considered wiser to speak of a right as "landholder" than of a definite proprietor's right. The reviewer, however, lays it down as an established principle that there are absolutely no circumstances in which a Bombay occupant, or an Assamese or Burmese landholder can be ejected by the State, now or at any future time, except as the result of process in default of revenue payment, or in the event of the land being required for some public purpose, in which case compensation would be payable. Marshalling these facts one after another, the reviewer leads up to the conclusion that the "recognised ownership" of Government does not exist at all in a large part of India, and in other parts only in a very qualified manner. Why then do so many writers at home insist on calling the Government the "real landlord?" Mr. Baden-Powell answers: "Because of the supposition that things ought always to be accountable for on English principles, and that in that view the ancient land revenue is best explained by calling it a rent. This denomination is not, however, at all satisfactory, unless we insist on the impossible task of forcing Eastern relations into conformity with Western notions of landlord and tenant."

MR. R. H. VINCENT'S report on the working of the police in the town and island of Bombay is a brief, pithy business document, a remark which cannot be applied to all official reports by any means. What the acting Commissioner has to say he says, and that, like the sentry on duty, in as few words as possible. Yet the report is full of information, and when the Government Resolution in review of it is issued we imagine Mr. Vincent will be complimented upon having given to Government and the public, police "form at a glance." It is only natural in perusing a police report of the year 1893 to turn to that section which treats of the riots, and it is pleasant to find that the acting Commissioner indulges in no flights of fancy, and is guilty of no extravagant eulogy on the action of the police during that time of trouble. During the riots, he says, and for months after, the energy of the men was often taxed to the utmost limits of endurance, but led by their European officers, they were ever ready and cheerfully faced fatigue and danger without a murmur. No compliment could be greater than this, and very few were ever better deserved. It is an answer to any accusation which may be laid against the stamina, type, and training of the Bombay police force. As to the merits of the European section of the force no question was ever raised, and Mr. Vincent only gives them their due when he writes: On duty the whole time of the riots, unable to obtain proper rest and food, harassed and worn-out by fatigue, they one and all worked on at their posts bravely and staunchly. The work of the police force during the year increased very materially irrespective of the riots, for the number of cognizable cases was 25,125, an increase of 4,544 as compared with the previous year, and of 7,232 in the year 1891 when the police force was of the same strength as in the official year under report. The August riots account only for 1,242 of this excess. Increased police vigilance, a corrected system of classification, and bad times are usually held to account for increases in crime in any given neighbourhood, but Mr. Vincent declares that the increase is mainly due to the less effectual police supervision of bad characters. This cannot be questioned, he says, but the police were helpless in the matter. The strength of the force remained stationary while the population and inhabited area of the town increased. Now that the force has been augmented, doubtless better results will accrue. The riots, however, had an indirect as well as a direct influence on the record of crime, for there were many cases reported which were the outcome of the feeling of animosity between Hindus and Mahomedans which continues, as Mr. Vincent reports, up to this day. Then owing to the numerous strikes of mill-hands and the closing of the opium dens idle men sought refuge in the liquor shops, and the low-caste Hindus kept them company. An increase of offences was a result of this also. It would have been interesting as well as instructive if the Commissioner had dealt with the subject of the closing of the opium dens and its effect on crime, more fully, but that an increase of offences resulted is shown to be beyond dispute. One commendable feature of the year's police administration has been the utilization of a selected number of men in the regulation of vehicular traffic. The necessity for such an arrangement had been felt long before it was introduced, for the number of street accidents is simply appalling. Over six hundred persons were injured and seventeen killed by being run over. During the last ten years it is shown, in consequence of the enormous increase in traffic, street accidents have nearly doubled; but to control traffic efficiently Mr. Vincent estimates that he would require between two hundred and fifty and three hundred men—a number he could not spare for the duty. Still the men he has set apart for this work have already effected a marked improvement. A native policeman is not always the most intelligent of his race, and sometimes he may display regrettable absent-mindedness and indiscretion in his direction of traffic, but on the whole the employment of these men has been to the advantage of the public. Mr. Vincent also calls attention to the fact that out of seventeen hundred and forty serious offenders, eighteen per cent. belong to countries other than India, and ten per cent. to Native States, and he ventures the opinion that no other city in India, and very few in the world, exhibit so great an immigration of foreign criminals as Bombay—an observation which should tend to dispel any feeling of sympathy with objectionable foreigners who are periodically deported under the orders of Government.

THE new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* contains an instructive article on "The Present and Two Preceding Aga Sahebs of Bombay," which is illustrated by excellent portraits of the three Khoja chiefs. The article relates the remarkable history of the Aga Khan family, which is one of the best known and respected by all classes of society in Bombay. The Aga Khans are descended from a son-in-law of the Prophet, father of Hasan and of Husein, the martyr of Kerbella, and the present Aga is of the forty-eighth generation in descent from Ali, the husband of the Prophet's daughter. It was the grandfather of the present Aga who was the founder of the Ismailian dynasty in India, and, as the writer of the article, Dr. Leitner, claims contributed to the making of Persian, if not of Indian, history. Shah Khalilulla, great grand father of the present Aga, whilst at Yezd, was murdered by a Persian mob, incited to the act by a mullah, who condemned the Ismailis as heretics whom it was lawful and praiseworthy to kill. Among the Persian king's ministers, however, there were many of Khalilulla's relatives, and fearing revenge the Shah ordered the mullah to be cast into a freezing pond after having been beaten with thorny sticks. Khalilulla's successor, his son, Mahomed Hasan-al-Huseini, was brought up at the Persian Court, and was styled Aga Khan, whence the sobriquet originated. At the death of the Shah, when civil war broke out in Persia, Aga Khan took the side of the father of the present monarch, and in recognition of his services was entrusted with an expedition to subdue the province of Kerman which had declared in favour of the then Governor-General of the province, a son of the deceased king. In this he was successful, and the Aga Khan was, as a reward, appointed to lead a force against Herat. But a rebellion broke out in Kerman, and whilst Aga Khan returned there the king took the command of the army which marched against Herat. Soon after this, as the article shows, the fortunes of the Aga Khans varied. He had been insulted by the prime minister, and yielding to the influence of men anxious to serve their own ends rather than his, revolted. Promised pardon and his liberty the Aga Khan finally submitted, but he was made prisoner and carried to Teheran. Subsequently liberated he was on the way to Kerman when the prime minister's enmity again made itself felt, and the people at his instigation refused to furnish supplies. Forced into open rebellion, an army was sent after him, and as a result Aga Khan was driven out of Persia into Afghanistan. When at Kabul Aga Khan assisted the English garrison, and thence proceeding to Sind to collect resources from his Indian followers fell in with Sir Charles Napier whom he joined in the conquest of Sind and displayed "truly soldierly qualities." At the request of the Shah he was removed from Sind to Calcutta where he received a pension from the British Government and the title of "Highness." After the death of the Shah, who was in constant dread of the Aga, he was allowed to return to Western India, and came at once to one of his Mazagon houses, still in possession of the family. Dying in 1881, his Highness was succeeded by Aga Ali Shah who, during his father's rebellion, had been in Kerbella in company with his mother and Zil-es-Sultan, "the forty days' king." At Kerbella he married and brought his two sons to Bombay. Both died before their father, and Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, the present Aga, is the son of Ali Shah's second wife. The article to which we refer contains much more than the mere history of the Aga Khan family, of which the above is but an outline, for the writer in his usually sympathetic style describes the personal traits of character of the members of the Aga family, and reviews the constitution of the Khoja community, their manners, and customs, and the prerogatives, privileges, and recognised duties of the Agas.

IN the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield, second ties, the Rifle Brigade beat Howrah United Club by 3 goals to *nil*. Dalhousie Club and No. 5 Western Division Royal Artillery drew their match; no score being made, though extra time was played. The game was rough, and there was frequent wrangling.

THOUGH profuse enough, writes the *Daily News*, in its moral support of the Himalayan Expedition, the Indian Government was, to say the least, stingy in point of material assistance. But the Indian Government has done a wise thing in undertaking the expenses of the Gurkha soldier mountaineers, who are to accompany Mr. Conway this season and the season of 1895 in a complete exploration of the whole Alpine region from the Maritime Alps to the Tyrol. Mr. Conway was accompanied in his Himalayan Expedition, by a few native Indian soldiers and English officers. It is more than possible that mountain marching and climbing may in future become an essential part of the drill and discipline of the Anglo-Indian Army—not so much for the Suleiman range, which separates Afghanistan from the Indian plain, and which does not present any formidable difficulties, but for the true Alpine region, as it may be called, where our Russian friends are already posted, at a point not very far from the borders of Cashmere. This is the region which Mr. Conway, with his English and native followers, traversed last year. If an Alpine Corps is ever to be organised in the British Indian Army, the right men for it are, beyond a doubt, the Gurkhas. There is no doubt whatever but that with some practice the Gurkha sepoys could equal, and perhaps excel, the wonderful feats in mountain marching which the Italians are constantly engaged in on the French frontier. For bravery, endurance, good humour, and love of adventure, your merry-eyed, short, thickset Gurkha has not his match in Asia. Mr. Fitzgerald, a well-known Alpine climber, accompanies Mr. Conway on this new expedition. Mr. Conway will, we suppose, finish his Alpine trip before he is called upon to contest Bath in the Liberal interest. He was accepted, some time ago, as the Liberal candidate for that constituency at the next General Election.

THE first tour of the Inspector-General of Cavalry, next cold weather, will be through the Punjab. Major-General Grant's dates depend in a measure on those relating to the concentration of the troops for the Viceroy's durbar at Lahore.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ALIENS BILL.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The House of Lords has read a second time the Bill introduced by Lord Salisbury to exclude destitute aliens from Great Britain, and to expel all foreign conspirators, by a majority of fifty-two votes, but Lord Rosebery stated that the Government cannot accept the principle, but is ready to consult the Powers as to the best means to prevent outrages.

THE BUDGET.

JULY 18.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Budget passed the third reading by a majority of twenty votes.

AFFAIRS IN COREA.

BRITISH CONSUL ASSAULTED.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that a party of Japanese soldiers at Seoul assaulted the British Consul and his wife. Thirty blue-jackets have been landed to protect the British Legation.

THE ELECTIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, JULY 17.

The elections which took place in New South Wales resulted in 58 Free Traders, 39 Protectionists, and 28 Labour Candidates being elected.

MEMORANDUM ON THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

A memorandum has been prepared on the snowfall in the mountain districts, and the abnormal features of the weather in India, during the past five months, with the probable forecast; and this report will be at once submitted to all local Governments for information.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

The Indian Telegraph Department, which has now formally opened a telegraph office at Gilgit, and assumed charge of the whole system, from Srinagar to Gilgit, via Burzil and the Tragbal Passes, has received excellent reports of progress made by the officers in charge of the new line now under construction.

BREACHES ON THE SIND-SAGAR RAILWAY.

Floods have breached the Sind-Sagar Railway, between Harapur and Khusab, but orders have now been issued for the line to be immediately repaired.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF IRRIGATION.

Colonel Home takes over charge from Colonel Ottley, to-day, as Inspector-General of Irrigation.

THE GOHNA LANDSLIP.

The latest reports received of the Gohna landslip state that percolation is still increasing, and several views of the lake have been submitted to the Government of India.

THE GOHNA LAKE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

Telegraph offices along the line from the Gohna Lake to the Plains have been fully manned by signallers in anticipation of the flood which is expected about the middle of August.

THE CHEAPNESS OF FOOD-STUFFS.

As a result of the bounteous harvest in the Punjab, the Provincial Government will save two lakhs of rupees on the keep of the prisoners in the jails of the Province, food-stuffs being phenomenally cheap.

AN ALLEGED DEFAMATION CASE QUASHED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 18.

The charge of defamation brought by Clive Durant, *alias* James Holt, *alias* Steven Howard, a journalist, against the proprietor of the *Evening Mail*, of Bangalore, was heard by Mr. Obbard, Special Judge, appointed by the Government of India. A day's cross-examination of the complainant proved so disagreeable that he refused, the next day, to go into the box for further examination. The judge repeatedly warned the complainant, but without avail, and, on Tuesday, acquitted the accused, who was warmly congratulated by his numerous friends.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 18.

The mail-steamers Rohilla from China, and Chusan from Aden arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 17th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 1-8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	101¾
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55¼
Bar Silver	28 3-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Sierra Leone-Accra interrupted. Telegrams for places south of Accra can be sent only via Aden and Zanzibar.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon, on Monday, the 23rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th July, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	5	4 p.m.	18	53
Teheran	18	2	23 p.m.	...	16
Suez	18	2	50 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 18th July, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	13	..	1
" Karachi	..	31	...	1
" Madras	...	38	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 17.

10 p.m.	77·4

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	81·0
4 p.m.	81·1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India, in reviewing the Bengal Forest Report for 1892-93, note with approval the larger expenditure on roads which facilitate the placing of forest produce on the market. The net revenue for the financial year was Rs. 3,66,000, or, about the same as in 1891-92; a decline in gross receipts of Rs. 45,000 being counterbalanced by a reduction in expenditure of almost an equal amount. The result is considered satisfactory, but far more could obviously be done with the Bengal forests if greater expenditure were permitted.

THE flood from the breach in the Begari Bund on the Indus, about twenty miles above Sukkur, is now passing over a dip on the Sibi line specially made to pass it, about one mile on the Sibi side of Ruk. The dip at present is under water and unsafe for trains, and transhipment may be necessary for several days. Goods traffic is stopped on the Sibi line, and more serious damage may happen to the line when the flood from the Kushmore bund reaches it. No damage, however, is at present anticipated to the main line.

A HYDERABAD correspondent writes:—Everything political is at a standstill, pending the confirmation of the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra in his appointment as Minister. It is felt generally that the Nawab has come through his seven months' probation with credit. The new legislative council has become an active institution under his regime, and things seem to tend towards a happier and more progressive state than there has been for some years.

RECENTLY the Cantonment Committee of Rangoon asked Government for Rs. 8,000 and an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 to help them out of their financial straits. Seeing that the Cantonment Fund was always in a sound state when its income was half what it is at present, the Local Government ordered Colonel Cooke to hold an inquiry, and report on the matter. This report is now in the hands of Government, and is a strong impeachment of the Committee. Colonel Cooke says that the supervision has been extremely lax, if not altogether non-existent. Waste and mismanagement exist on every hand, and confusion reigns amongst the accounts. He suggests drastic reforms, amongst them the abolition of the so-called "chief subordinate," who appears to be manager, collector, and treasurer of the fund. There appears but small prospect of the Committee obtaining their grant from Government.

THE present Halli Sicca rupee in Hyderabad is very crude, and can be turned out with perfect ease by any manufacturer of silver. A correspondent writes:—"In fact, there is good reason to believe that since the Nizam's mint was closed, large quantities of the silver imported into the Nizam's Dominions have been illicitly coined and freely circulated. With cheap silver this is a very profitable business indeed. However, a new coin is to be struck. The machinery for minting the new coin, by the way, has been in Hyderabad for the past three years, but somehow it couldn't be got to work. Everything is now ready and it is said that within a month a very superior coin with a milled edge is to be turned out. It is to be of the same weight and fineness as the present Halli, but greater in circumference and consequently thinner. So far no official notification has been issued as to how and on what terms the new coin is to take the place of the old, but I hear that 100 new coins will be issued for every 103 old ones, the public to bear the loss, and that the old Halli will cease to be legal tender in three years' time."

WE referred, a few days ago, to the new process which Mr. Bennertz claims to have discovered for the separation of ramie fibre. The identity of the Indian and Chinese varieties of ramie has been a matter of some dispute among experts. Referring to this question, Dr. Watt writes in the "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India," "the fibres obtained from two forms of Bœhmeria are sometimes separately distinguished by the names rhea (ramie) and China grass; at others these names are viewed as synonymous, and are indifferently applied to both fibres, or the rough ribbons of bark (whether obtained from India or China) are commercially designated rhea, and the cleaned fibre, China-grass." It would appear, he adds, that whether distinct species, recognisable varieties, or only cultivated races from a common species, the two forms are widely distinct from each other by two features of the greatest commercial importance, the former rhea being a tropical plant yieding a considerably inferior fibre, while the latter is a temperate species. Experiments with the varieties of ramie grown in India have led Dr. Watt to form an unfavourable opinion regarding the commercial prospects of the plant in this country. It will take, he says, some centuries before the Indian cultivator will see the advantage of purchasing special appliances for a new crop.

THE rise for last week in the Gohna Lake was twenty feet and four inches. There are still 148 feet left before the water gets level with the dam. Percolation has greatly increased, and there is now a heavy rush of water passing off in this way.

THE hot weather succeeding the unusual snowfall of last winter has caused the rivers in the neighbourhood of Gilgit to rise above their average height and brought mud floods down several nullahs. Several cantilever bridges have been swept away, and communication has been rendered precarious for a few days.

THE Volunteer decoration for officers of long service will be issued in India very shortly, the local Government having been asked to send in names. The qualifying period for the medal is eighteen years, as against twenty years in England.

AN inquest was recently held at the Lancaster County Asylum, regarding the death of a patient of the Asylum, who died from the effects of swallowing 1lb. 9oz. of nails and other things. The medical officer stated that deceased, who was forty-four years of age was a trusted patient. When the man was taken to the hospital, witness made an examination, and found a heavy foreign body occupying the upper portion of the abdomen. After consultation it was decided to operate, as a remote chance of saving his life—in fact, the only one. The operation of removing the foreign body lasted two hours, and was necessarily tedious and dangerous. The doctors removed 192 flooring nails out of the stomach, varying in length from three inches down to one and-a-half inches, the smallest being a tack. There was also half a screw nail, a piece of tin wire, two buttons, and a mass of matted hair. The operation was completed at seven o'clock, and the patient gradually sank and died about eleven—four hours afterwards. The cause of death was shock to the system caused by the foreign body and the operation. The mucous membrane of the stomach was lacerated, and one or two tacks and a piece of brass wire were protruding. The other organs were healthy except the abdominal cavity. The coroner in summing up, said it was an extraordinary thing that the man could swallow such a large amount of nails, and live for several hours afterwards.

OFFICIAL language when applied to a great historic event has sometimes a rather odd sound. Here, for instance, is an exact translation of the death certificate of the late President Carnot:—"Lyons Town Hall, 3rd Arrondissement. Death Certificate. Extract from the Civil Register of the 3rd Arrondissement of Lyons, year 1894. The 25th of June, 1894, at two o'clock in the afternoon, before us, Deputy-Mayor of Lyons, registrar delegated to the 3rd Arrondissement, have appeared the persons named ("les sieurs")—Carnot (Sadi) lieutenant in the 27th infantry regiment at Dijon (Cote d'Or), aged 29 years, and Rivaud (Georges Hilaire), Commander of the Legion of Honour, Prefect of the Rhone, 50 years, who have declared that Carnot (Marie Francois Sadi), civil engineer, Grand Master of the National Order of the Legion of Honour, President of the French Republic, residing in Paris at the Palace of the Elysee, born at Limoges (Hante-Vienne), the 11th of August, 1837, son of the late Lazare Hippolyte and Grace Claire Dupont, husband of Marie Cecile Pauline Dupont-White, father of the first-named informant, died at Lyons, at the Palace of the Prefecture, this morning, at 40 minutes past 12. The decease having been certified, the informants have signed with us after perusal." Then follow the signatures.

A EUROPEAN merchant who has visited Yatung with the object of opening up trade communications with the Tibetans, reports very unfavourably regarding their attitude. In the first place Yatung is, in his opinion, very badly situated for a market, lying in a narrow valley with hills rising to a height of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet. A more serious difficulty is, however, the opposition of the Tibetan officials. On the arrival of the European merchant at Yatung, a messenger was sent to Rinchingong inviting certain dealers to meet him. An evasive reply was received, but finally he was informed that some dealers would visit Yatung on the following day. A number of Tibetans duly presented themselves; but they proved to be officials in disguise. They talked about business, but were not prepared to enter into contracts, and their conversation showed plainly that they oppose the opening of Yatung as a trading place. If the Tibetan officials persist in this policy of obstruction, the recent treaty will become practically a dead letter. It may yet be necessary to bring pressure to bear upon the authorities at Lhassa, who are, no doubt, responsible for the conduct of these frontier officers.

A GENTLEMAN, named Lefevre, being sick unto death, transfusion of blood was had recourse to, and the patient's gardener volunteered to supply the vital fluid. The offer was accepted. Some time afterwards the gardener fell ill in his turn, and the worthy delver attributing his illness to his act of generosity towards his master, claimed 60,000 francs damages. Three experts were appointed to examine and report on the case, but before the report was forthcoming the man died. His widow continued the action, and the Civil Tribunal of the Seine has delivered judgment in favour of the defendant. A *post-mortem* examination of the gardener's body had revealed as the cause of death cancer of the stomach. The Court held that even had the transfusion lessened the powers of resistance of the man to the ravages of the disease that caused his death the fact of his having voluntarily offered his blood for the benefit of his master absolved the latter from any financial responsibility that might be urged against him.

PARIS did not take kindly to bull-fighting when an attempt was made to introduce the Spanish national pastime there a year or two ago, but it is otherwise in the South of France, where public taste is setting more and more decidedly in that direction. This has led to the presentation to the Chamber of Deputies of an influentially-signed petition asking that the sport may be made illegal everywhere on French territory. It is signed by men like Victorien Sardou, Francois Coppee, Aurelien Scholl, G. Clemenceau, Francisque Sarcey, and Puvis de Chavannes. The petitioners, after setting forth the barbarous cruelty of bull-fighting, and dwelling upon its demoralising character, point out that the horse, being a domestic animal, is already protected by law; yet in accounts of such affairs it almost invariably happens that the reporter says:—"The horses suffered severely." They point out, moreover, that the bull is naturally an animal of a peaceful disposition, and that the fighting bulls are a special race, carefully bred and made savage. In adding his name to the petition M. Sardou telegraphed: "With or without horses, I consider bull-fights as deplorable affairs, worthy of savages, and every time a bull gores a toreador I am delighted."

IT is a good many years now since the fashionable world on its travels went below Bridge and embarked with their horses and carriages on the river on board the packets for Antwerp, for Calais or Boulogne. Now that the railway services have brought Paris within seven and-a-half hours from London, and Boulogne within three and-a-half hours, the competition with the boats has become, at least as regards speed, altogether too one-sided, and passengers by the General Steam Navigation Company's vessels have consequently become fewer and fewer. With the revival of coaching, however, there seems to be a revival of interest in steamboat travelling, and travellers who are in no great hurry, but who like a sea blow, will gladly avail themselves during the coming season of a trip to the French coast on board the "La Marguerite," the powerful new paddle-steamer of the Victoria Steamboat Association, which made her trial trip the other day. This boat is one of the most powerful vessels afloat, and is, therefore, it is needless to say, much faster than the old packets referred to. The journey to Boulogne from London will be performed by her in six and-a-half hours, instead of the ten or twelve hours, or even more, hitherto taken by the river route.

APROPOS of the death of Madame Alboni, it will be interesting to recall the circumstances under which the great contralto made her English *debut* on the opening night of the first season of the Royal Italian Opera, on April 6, 1847. Opera managers of that period seem to have treated the critics of the weekly periodicals in somewhat cavalier fashion. The great dailies, of course, had their seats allotted to them, but the representatives of the weekly papers complained that they were directed to attend not later than one hour before the doors opened to the public, that is to say, at half-past six o'clock, when they were placed in the centre of the pit. The carpenters were still at work with hammers and nails fixing the divisions of the first tier of boxes, the curtain was up, showing the whole of the stage, and the gas was not turned on to the great chandelier till immediately before the performance began. At half-past seven the pit was crowded, and the stalls, three-parts full, the representation of "Semiramide," with Grisi, Alboni, and Tamburini in the chief parts, beginning at eight. Opera-goers of the last generation appear to have liked plenty for their money, as when "Semiramide" came to an end at midnight, a new ballet, "L'Odalisque," in two tableaux, by M. Albert, was commenced, and the curtain was not finally rung down till half-past one in the morning.

M. MERCIE'S statue of Alsace supporting a wounded French soldier has been set up in the Central Avenue of the Tuileries Gardens, which, starting from the Palace du Carrousel, may be said to end only at the Arc de Triomphe. The unveiling was to take place on the 14th of July. This monument stands between the English garden and the grove of old chestnuts planted in the Lenotre style. The panorama seen from this point is a very fine one, particularly when the distant Arc de Triomphe serves as a frame to a glowing sunset. Taken in relation to it, Mercie's group is, perhaps, a little meagre, though Alsace is represented by a powerfully-built woman, whose "square" Teutonic head is thrown into strong relief by the big bows of her provincial head-gear. She is too statuesque to be described as a strapping female, but the sculptor does not object to her being counted a splendid virago. Her bosom swells with indignation. She is supposed to be looking proudly and angrily at the host that sweeps over the land, and thinking of "la justice imminente" in which Gambetta hoped. Her closed left hand is pressed against her bust, and is going to strike out in gesture of defiance. With her right hand she sustains affectionately the wounded and exhausted soldier, who is all but dead. His eyes have closed, apparently for ever. His chin has dropped on his chest, and his head is falling forward. The woman is, of course, meant to be a peasant, and choice language is not to be expected of her. She seems to be crying out—"Canaille, come no nearer. Insult not the dead." The sculptor wishes her attitude to be thus interpreted. The statue of the Place de la Concorde must soon find itself eclipsed by this very dramatic group of Mercie, which is a thing to stir the heart of a Sunday crowd.

THE governors of St. Paul's School have sent to the Committee of Council on Education objections and suggestions with reference to the draft schemes of the Charity Commissio[illegible] relating to St. Paul's School and Lord Co[illegible]en's Exhibitions. They complain that the schemes had not been submitted to them by the Commission itself. The governors object to the omission from the draft scheme for the management of St. Paul's School of the provision for the school for girls, which was contemplated by the scheme of 1879, and which would have provided an education of the highest grade for not fewer than four hundred girls. Next the governors complain that if their endowment is restricted to £8,000 there will be a deficiency of income (as compared with expenditure) of £2,200, or, taking the average of the last three years, there will be a deficiency of £2,400. The governors object also to the proposal that three governors should be appointed by the London County Council.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton in the chair. There were also present: Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

As applied for by the Commissioner in his memorandum, dated 16th instant, sanction was given to the conversion of 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes of 1842-43, deposited by contractors and Municipal employe's, into 3½ per cent. notes, in accordance with Government Notification No. 3257, dated 30th June, 1894.

LOAN FOR DRAINAGE AND OTHER WORKS.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 16th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation (1) to authorize him to address Government to the raising of the whole balance of Rs. 10¼ lakhs of the 23¼ lakhs loan for drainage and other works between 1st July and 31st December, 1895, instead of Rs. 8 lakhs between 1st July and 31st December, 1894, and Rs. 2¼ lakhs between 1st July and 31st December, 1895; and (2) to sanction the expenditure on account of the works included in this loan being paid for, pending the raising of the loan, by advances from surplus loan and other balances.

It was resolved to make the necessary recommendation to the Corporation.

COMPENSATION TO THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE COMMITTEE.

The Committee further considered, letter to the Secretary, dated 11th ultimo, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction, under Section 501 of the Municipal Act, to the payment of compensation to the Scottish Orphanage Committee, for 155·77 square yards, or thereabout, of land, situate at Mahim Back Road, taken up for the improvement of road thereat, at the rate of Rs. 2 per yard. Also requesting sanction to the payment of Rs. 48, being the cost of six trees standing on the land so taken up. Also letter to the Secretary, dated 12th instant, from the Commissioner, stating that Mr. Inverarity was of opinion that the claim of the Orphanage was not time-barred, and agreed with the Advocate-General as to the power of the Municipality to pay claims, even though technically time-barred.

Dr. Viegas said that the expense for obtaining Mr. Inverarity's opinion ought not to have been incurred by the Municipality. He saw no reason why the Corporation should not take advantage of all time-barred claims, arising from the negligence or carelessness of other parties concerned. Why should the Municipality be liberal at the expense of poor rate-payers, and pay the claim which was time-barred in the present instance? The Commissioner should find out whether the party would accept a lower rate than the one recommended.

The Commissioner remarked that the Executive Engineer had valued the ground at Rs. 2 per square yard.

Dr. Cowasji remarked that it was for the Commissioner to settle the rate. He could pay Rs. 500 for the ground.

Dr. Viegas said that the section of the Act empowering the Commissioner to settle the rates should be amended. (Laughter.) There was safety in the multitude of counsellors, and the Commissioner should obtain permission of the twelve members of the Standing Committee before the rates were fixed and paid.

The Commissioner humorously observed that sometimes too many cooks spoiled the broth. (Laughter.)

It was then resolved that the letters be recorded, and that the opinions of the counsel on the general question of time-barred claims be circulated.

PROPOSED MARKET AT CURREY ROAD.

A letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, was considered, requesting sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 11,040·30, for the purchase of 1840·55 square yards, or thereabout, of land, situate at Currey Road, the property of Mr. Uka Tillaji, the land being required for the site of the proposed marked thereat. The charge to be met as an advance from available loan, and of the balances to be adjusted hereafter against loan for the cost of constructing the market for which provision would be made in the budget for 1895-96.

The necessary sanction was given.

VARIATION OF A CONTRACT WITH MESSRS. GARLICK AND CO.

As requested by the Commissioner in his letter, dated 13th instant, the Committee sanctioned, under the terms of Section 69 (*c*) of the Municipal Act, the variation of the contract with Messrs. Garlick and Co. for the supply of 800 casks of cement and thereby extended the period of the contract from 21st March last to 5th June last.

FILLING IN THE COMPOUND OF THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 11th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance by him, of the tender of Mr. Sayaji Naguji, for filling in the compound of the Small-pox Hospital, at Arthur Road, and constructing surface drains thereat, at a cost of Rs. 5,990·190. The cost to be debited to the grant of Rs. 6,631 provided for the work.

The necessary sanction for the acceptance of the tender was accorded.

EXTRA GRANT FOR REPAIRS TO MACHINERY AT LOVE GROVE.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 16th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the extra grant of Rs. 2,000 from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of repairs to machinery at Love Grove.

Dr. Viegas said in consequence of articles appearing in the newspapers anticipating the injury to the machinery, several questions had been asked by Mr. Wacha at the Corporation in respect to the machinery. The difficulty ought to have been foreseen, and if the evil had been remedied at that time they would not have been asked to make this extra expenditure now.

The necessary sanction was given.

PROPOSED REMUNERATION TO A SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

The Committee further considered letter to the Secretary, dated 10th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the payment to Mr. E. H. Grennan, Superintendent of Police, of Rs. 100, as remuneration to him for revising the Public Land Conveyance Fares Book. The charge to be met from the receipts of Public Land Conveyance Licensing Fees.

The Chairman pointed out that the Committee could not give an honorarium to a gentleman, who had already been paid by the Corporation.

After some discussion it was resolved to strike off the item, the Commissioner undertaking to pay the charge from his discretional contingencies.

WATER ANALYSES.

The Commissioner informed the Committee that the Tansa Lake was now full.

Dr. Bhalchundra, in referring to the analyses of the water, said that a bacteriological analyses of water ought to be made. He regretted that unfortunately there were no means to do it.

The Commissioner remarked they ought to have a higher class of analyses of air and water.

Dr. Viegas said that from the Health Officer's analyses it appeared that the filtered Tulsi water was just as bad as unfiltered water, and he submitted that the Health Officer should be asked to explain the reason of the same.

The proposition was adopted.

GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The ingenuity of the gambling "public" has since the police put a stop to the unbearable "Eki-Beki" nuisance and rain-gambling, given vent to in the press and memorials to the Police Commissioner, last year, introduced a new form of gambling which differs slightly. In the former four spotted and four plain balls were rolled into the cups at the head of the table from the other end, but the present game is played thus:—The cups in all nine in number are marked serially from 1 to 9, one red ball is placed in the centre. The player with the aid of seven other white balls and one red stakes any amount, to make so many points by trying to place the balls one by one into the cups, throwing it from the end of the table. If a red ball get into the cup it scores double, and a white one only the actual number marked on the side of the cups. This kind of gambling is indulged in by the worst types. The stakes run from one anna to rupees, and any number of persons can play. The owner receives half-an-anna from every winner under eight annas and one anna from a rupee upwards. Every nook and corner of the native town is occupied by these tables. The police should institute rigorous measures to put a stop to this nuisance, and once more give relief to the peace-loving citizens. Many a young man is ruined by being ensnared into becoming rich at once, little knowing the clique that always surrounds this table. I trust the Police Commissioner will give his prompt attention to a memorial that is being contemplated to be forwarded to him shortly.—Yours, &c.,

J. W. J.

"KLEPTOMANIA" AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

ALTHOUGH the day "went dripping down in wet and weariness," a large and appreciative audience filled the front seats of the Novelty Theatre, on Tuesday evening, to witness the first performance of Mark Melton's comedy, "Kleptomania," by members of the Thespian Club. The back seats were empty, as usual, for, whether the evening be wet or fine, Mr. Thomas Atkins eschews amateur performances, and makes up for the omission by regularly going to the theatre when a professional company holds the boards. In some respects, however, the "pros" might take a leaf from the book of the Thespians, who were commendably punctual, and did not inflict on the audience any unnecessary delays between the acts. Perhaps, the weakest point in Mr. Melton's production is that it is unduly spun out into three acts, when its scope could be well treated in two. It has, however, the merit of introducing many ludicrous situations, which although strange are perfectly within the range of probability. The selection of parts—never a very easy task in the case of amateur performances—had evidently been carefully studied by the stage manager, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, who is to be congratulated upon the suitability of the actors to their respective parts. For instance, what could be better than Lieutenant-Colonel Empson, as Major-General Blair, the possessor of a kleptomaniac wife, and a pretty daughter, Violet, engaged to be married to a Cambridge don. Mr. J. Lightfoot, as Professor Andrew Smalley, managed a difficult role well, but in the last act went a little too far in the region of burlesque. Mr. Owen Dunn made a capital Dr. Edward Watley, a distant relative of the General's family, whose plans for the cure of the kleptomaniac lady answer the purpose so well, that the Professor breaks off his unsuitable engagement, and leaves the doctor a chance, which he gladly seizes, of offering his own hand to his pretty cousin, Violet. Mrs. O'Callaghan, although at first somewhat indistinctly heard, made her representation of Lady Josephine one of the principal successes of the evening. Mrs. Stanley Smith invested the part of Violet with charm and grace, and was especially good in the second act. Captain Hemming, R.E., showed himself a clever comedian in delineating Mayton, the General's butler, and Mr. H. G. Casserly was as if to the manner born as Inspector Turbot, the police officer, who paid the General periodical private visits on matters of business relating to the restoration of the goods abstracted by his wife from tradesmen's premises. Mrs. Owen Dunn intensely amused the house with her rendering of the part of Mrs. Gathermoss, the lady who is the first applicant for the situation of chaperone to Lady Josephine, and who announces that she has "other accomplishments" besides that of being a kleptomaniac. Miss Long was very natural in her visit to General Blair's house to complain to Professor Smalley about the incarceration of her mother, the Professor's "bed-maker," and Mrs. Prior, as Rosina, Lady Josephine's maid, and Mr. E. H. Hickman as Gathermoss, the pork butcher, in search of his wife, completed a strong caste. The wigs, &c., were supplied, as usual, by Mr. Finkelstein, of the Pall Mall Hair Cutting Saloon. "Kleptomania" is to be performed again this (Thursday) evening, and should certainly draw a full house.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JULY 16.

THE rain has set in here and comes down with a considerable amount of "go." All the houses are leaking, and everything is as damp as it well can be. Everyone you meet say they feel depressed, but up to the present I have noticed no signs of it, and the station is decidedly gay than otherwise. During the last break in the rains Major Rickards took the opportunity of fine weather to organise a capital gymkhana meeting. All the events went off with great eclat. The ones exciting most interest were—"The Ladies' Driving Competition," "The Butlers' Bill Race," and the "Ride and Tie Races." This latter would have been very amusing, but was unfortunately the last on the programme, and the shades of night were falling so fast that one could not see much of it. Mr. Davy and Mr. Gordon, of the Royal Scots, were the winners.

For the driving competition, there were nine entries.

Mrs. Nugent	Mrs. Mackintosh
Mrs. Munroe	Mrs. Davidson
Mrs. Murray	Mrs. Macpherson
Mrs. Burton	Miss Macpherson
Miss Johnston.	

The course was by no means an easy one. The competitors having to steer their chariots between three sets of posts each set placed at right angles to the other, make a figure of eight round a single post, and then between three sets of posts to the finishing point. Mrs. Mackintosh who was driving a very pretty little turnout belonging to Mrs. Burton, went the entire course, at a good pace, only knocking down one post, and finished amid much applause, winning the prize, a silver-mounted driving whip. Mrs. Munroe's pace and style were very good, so also was Miss Macpherson's. Mrs. Nugent's pony was troublesome and objected to the game, and Mrs. Burton, who was second, went somewhat slowly. Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Macpherson were decidedly handicapped by driving big walers in high dog-carts, whilst the other ladies drove pony-carts. However they steered with considerable skill, and came in at a fair pace.

"The BUTLERS' RACE" was a ladies' nomination. There were a great many entries, amongst which were:—

Mr. Newman, nominated by Mrs. Burton.
Mr. Davy, nominated by Mrs. Davidson.
Mr. Baker-Penoir, nominated by Mrs. Mackintosh.
Mr. Macgrath, nominated by Mrs. Nugent.
Mr. Nash, nominated by Miss Johnston.
Mr. Dixon, nominated by Miss Mills.
Mr. Reed, nominated by Miss Kendall.
Mr. Swift, nominated by Mrs. Macpherson.
Mr. Loche, nominated by Mrs. Burton.

The gentlemen had to ride up to the ladies, present their bills without dismounting, wait till the sum was added, and then gallop back, the first past the post calling out the right total to win. It was a good race between Mr. Newman and Mr. Nash, the latter calling his total out first secured the prize—a silver pencil-case and memoranda book—for Miss Johnston. Mr. Davy and Mr. Dyson came in a good second.

Polo, cricket, and tennis have been stopped for the past week, and the badminton shed seems to be the only refuge for the destitute, and now that the new court has been opened, there is no difficulty in getting plenty of games. Mrs. Woodward has given two very pleasant mornings with chota-hazri, and it is to be hoped others will follow her example. Some brave men and women still walk the golf links, but it is a damp and dreary occupation for the rains.

On Friday, the Native Officers of the 2nd M.I. invited us all to witness their Mohurram festivities. We were entertained in a large pendal, gaily decorated for the occasion. A large and very skilfully-constructed taboot occupied one end of the shed, and a table covered with all the delicacies of the season stretched down the centre. After pan-supari, fire-works, nautches, and tigers kept us amused till 11 o'clock when most of the guests took leave, and we all felt it was very enterprising of the Native Officers to so handsomely entertain the whole station. The next day Mr. and Mrs. Woodward asked every one to their house to witness the throwing of the taboots into the water, and finished up the evening with a dance.

I hear that subscriptions are being raised to buy some couples of the Ooty hounds, and revive the noble sport which has languished here since the departure of Colonel Sheringham and his hounds to Bellary and Poona, and we hope once more to hunt the wily "Jack" o'er the swamp and paddy fields that surround Belgaum.

A storm in a tea cup has lately arisen in the club, about the Sunday opening question, in which the "Radical Agnostics," as they were termed by one of the leading members of the committee, won the day, and this has led to the resignation *en masse* of the committee, but after a week of tall talking things have settled down much as they were before.

ABROAD, and especially in France, when a man makes a great literary or musical success, he likes to associate it with some permanent record. Dumas set the fashion sixty years ago by calling a little villa that he built outside Paris "Monte Cristo." It kept its name all through the author's life, and retained it until a year ago, when it passed from the family into other hands. Similarly, M. de Maupassant called the yacht, so well known on the Riviera, "Bel Ami," from the most popular of his literary ventures. And now M. Planquette has had constructed for him a little cottage at Merville-sur-Mer, which he and his neighbours call the Villa des Cloches. The neighbours are, in fact, very proud of it and him, and the Corneville people have just presented the villa with a peal of bells forming a chime, so that the run of the "Cloches de Corneville" may be independent of the caprice of the popularity of the foot-lights.

SILVER AND THE TARIFF AT WASHINGTON.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE following is the conclusion of Professor Faraday's rejoinder to Lord Farrer's paper on the above subject:—

Mr. Fraser, the British Consul at Batavia, writes that the fall in the gold price of silver has made imports of Straits tin into Europe possible at much reduced rates, and that this has enforced a decline in the price of tin from the Dutch possessions, where production is based on a gold token currency, unaffected by the movements of the silver market. But, turning from official reports, let me cite facts which come within the range of the personal experience of those of us who live in Lancashire. Lord Farrer tells us that statistics prove that the fall in Indian exchange has not been the cause of the increase of India's exports, but he does not give us the statistics. Well, year by year, India's exports of cotton yarn to India and China increased from 28,658 bales, in 1877, to 407,216 bales in 1892. Each year during that period showed an increase on the preceding year. Last year, however, there came a sudden fall to 311,770 bales. And why? Prior to last year the continual fall in the gold price of silver, though handicapping the Lancashire exporter to the India and China markets, in no way affected the exchanges between India and China. But the closing of the Indian mints in June, 1893, the enormous fall in the gold price of uncoined silver which resulted, and in which the protected rupee did not share, immediately compelled the Indian exporter to face adverse China and Japan exchanges, exactly as the Lancashire exporter had previously to face them. There was no change in the economic conditions. India remained in the same geographical position, the cotton grew on the same fields, the steamers ran as usual; but in the twinkling of an eye, the passage of a Currency Act by the Legislative Council forced the Bombay mill-owners to curtail production, and to agitate for reduction of wages, swallowed up the margin of profit, and induced a fall in the value of mill shares, and a diminution in the exports to China and Japan.

Lancashire machinists know better than Lord Farrer the effect of the renewed fall of exchange meanwhile in Japan and China; for they immediately began to take orders for new mills and extensions of mills in Japan, and they are now beginning to dot the coasts of China with similar mills. Moreover, they promptly sent representatives to arrange for the erection of mills in Mexico. The cotton yarns and cloths of Japan have already begun to compete with those of Lancashire and Bombay, as far as the Straits Settlements on the one hand, and the China markets on the other. I agree with Lord Farrer that the deportation of industries and the promotion of exports by mere currency changes is really rather injurious than beneficial to the countries thus artificially stimulated. In India, for instance, the tendency has been to substitute exotic industries for natural industries, and to drain food-stuffs from a land always liable to appalling famines, and with a population imperfectly fed at the best of times. But it is no consolation to Lancashire to know that, if she is injured, so also is India. There is no locality in the world where the natural economic conditions for carrying on the particular spinning industries which are being transplanted to the Far East and to Mexico are as favourable as they are in Oldham.

The following table, showing the results of a sale by auction of mill shares in Oldham a few days ago, which I quote from the *Monthly Record* of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, will indicate the consequences to Lancashire of the artificial "stimulation of exports" from the Far East by the depreciation of silver and appreciation of gold:—

Name of Company.	No. of Shares sold.	Paid up. £ s. d.	Price. £ s. d.
Albert	20	2 15 0	0 9 9
"	136	2 15 0	0 10 3
Swan	30	4 10 0	0 19 0
"	30	4 10 0	0 18 3
Equitable	50	5 0 0	0 14 6
Higginshaw	35	2 0 0	0 0 3
New Earth	30	3 10 0	0 0 3
United	30	3 0 0	0 14 6
Quick Edge	30	5 0 0	0 2 6
Greenacres	10	4 0 0	1 9 0
Livingstone	10	2 5 0	0 0 3
Longfield	10	3 0 0	0 7 3

Lord Farrer tells us that these conditions are "only momentary," and that they will be followed by "the inevitable reaction." Can he persuade the broken-hearted farmers of Essex, who have patiently waited year after year for Lord Farrer's "inevitable reaction," that their accomplished ruin is "only momentary"? In Lancashire we have long since dismissed such reasoning to the limbo to which the other prophecies of the gold monometallists, as to the "inevitable" rise of prices in silver-using countries, the adoption of the silver standard in the poorer and gold in the richer countries, and last, but not least, that awful myth "the natural value of silver," have been consigned, by all men who respect facts rather than their own prejudices.

But "supposing," for the sake of argument, that the truth is the truth, and that producers with an appreciating currency are handicapped in competition with producers with a depreciating currency, Lord Farrer tells us that the Americans "ought to be grateful to the British Government for doing its best to restore to the rupee some of the value it has lost." Why then should Lord Farrer blame Mr. Reed for proposing to imitate the example set by the British Government? The Indian duty on two American commodities—silver and oil, and the proposed duties on Lancashire cotton goods and yarns, are not regarded as merely revenue duties. There is really no concealment of the fact that the duties are designed to stimulate the development of milling and manufacturing industries in India, to increase the balance of trade in her favour, and to diminish the competition of mercantile bills with Council drafts.

Lord Farrer tells us that if the United States form a protective union on the basis of bi-metallism they will exclude British capital and lose British markets for their products; and he appears to think that in such a case America would have no compensating markets, and that we should retain the gold-using colonial markets in conformity with the aspirations of the Fair Trade party in the colonies and elsewhere. May I suggest to his Lordship a re-perusal of his own pamphlet on "Free Trade *versus* Fair Trade," published in 1882, in which he demonstrated how relatively poor a thing this colonial reciprocity would be. Our greatest markets are in the silver-using countries, and if America is to absorb the free silver countries in her bi-metallic union, and we are to rely on the trade of a gold union—let it be distinctly observed that Lord Farrer follows the example of Mr. Reed and gives threat for threat—which of the two would be the dominant union? Are we even sure that our colonies would join the gold union? Australia is becoming more and more bi-metallist; she is a great silver as well as a great gold producer; she is increasing her direct exports of wool to the Latin Union; she looks forward with keen hope to a vast free wool market in the United States; and she knows quite well that, as a debtor country like India, her present financial difficulties are the consequence of the unjust legislative appreciation of her gold debts. Will she, merely in order to justify arm-chair theorists, restrict herself to a dwindling British market?

Now, supposing British products to be excluded from the markets of the Bi-metallic Tariff Union, England being unable to export to the United States would be unable to buy from the United States. This is Lord Farrer's argument, and he quietly assumes that, on the one hand, America would be unable to sell to other countries the commodities she could not sell to us; and that, on the other hand, we should be able to obtain anywhere the commodities which we could no longer buy from the United States. The United States direct exports of cotton—to say nothing of petroleum—to the Continent in general, and to the Latin Union in particular, are increasing. With, practically, a uniform currency system and mutual payments in silver or gold, would not these direct movements expand, especially if England ceased to buy American cotton? And from what country would England obtain cotton to feed her mills, if not from America? Lancashire has already been driven by the currency difficulty out of the trade in coarse goods made from Indian cotton; we are absolutely ceasing to import such cotton. Without American cotton to feed our spindles and looms, with what kind of commodities would we pay for the imports which, Lord Farrer assures us, we should take in larger quantities from Protectionist gold-using countries? Then, Lord Farrer tells us, our capital would no longer go to the United States. It certainly would not, for we should have little capital for investment anywhere. But is Lord Farrer really unaware that our capital is, under existing conditions, being withdrawn from the United States?

It is with painful regret that I have read the charges against the Americans in Lord Farre's closing paragraphs. I had imagined that, at this time of day, it was not possible for any serious and well-informed person to attribute to the promoters of international bi-metallism in the United States the desire merely to "sell silver at a profit." If Lord Farrer will inquire into the reputations and positions of the bimetallist advocates, who represent the best intellectual and business elements of the New England States, and some of whom are economists of world-wide renown, I venture to think that he will regret a gratuitous insult which is nothing less than ridiculous.

But even if the charge were well founded, why should it be considered more reprehensible for the silver producers of the United States to protest against the depreciation of their commodity by its violent legislative ejection from a function which it has discharged

with advantage to the progress of civilisation and the well-being of the industrious classes since the beginning of history, at the same time that it is considered praiseworthy to endeavour, by legislative action, to advance the value of the vast mass of silver held in India, and to appreciate the value of the commodity of the gold producer in order that an increasingly crushing tribute may be squeezed from every debtor in the world?

F. J. FARADAY.

MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY LIMITED, BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As your report of the proceedings of the extraordinary meeting of the Mutual Provident Society, Limited, Bombay, held on the 23rd June and 7th July, which appeared in your issue of the 10th instant, omitted to notice resolutions important to the members of the society, I will thank you to allow a space in your next issue to such resolutions. The publication of the same through the medium of your paper will inspire confidence of the up-country members in the management of the society, who were more or less led to distrust its management in consequence of the recent agitation on the part of some resident-members to amend the articles of association. Among the changes made in the articles of association were the following. The number of members to be admitted to each of the classes was fixed as follows:—

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
600.	600.	800.	800.	1,000.	1,200.

This was done with a view to give some idea to members as to what their annual contributions would amount to when the society has a full complement of members, *viz.*, 5,000. Any members wishing to join a higher class shall be admitted to that class on production of the requisite medical certificate and on payment of the difference between the entrance fee and three deposit calls for such higher class reckoned on his advanced age. The admission of members is made stricter than before, and no one over fifty years of age will be admitted to the society. All intending applicants are required to undergo a medical examination by the medical advisers of the society, and make a statutory declaration of his or her age before admission. The secretaries and managers shall not be entitled hereafter to charge their five per cent. commission on the entrance fees and deposit calls as before. Instrument appointing a proxy shall state definitely the purpose for which the proxy is to be used. Each member shall be entitled to a copy of the memorandum and articles of association of the company free of charge, but should any member require any further copy, he shall pay eight annas for it. The members are to be congratulated upon the successful result of the meeting, and the secretaries and managers are entitled to the thanks of the members for having cordially supported the latter in all that they reasonably put to the meeting. The above amendments have safeguarded the interest of the members and secured certain gain to the society. As a member of the society, I can say that the secretaries and managers are ever willing to consult the interests of the members and entertain all reasonable proposals from them which are in the interest of the society.—Yours, &c., I. G.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE ARDESHIR BOMANJI KANDAWALLA.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for three months on the ground that arrangements had been made for a settlement with the creditors. His Lordship granted two months' extension.

RE LILADHUR NATHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for further time to enable the insolvents to file their schedule. His Lordship granted one month's time.

RE ISMAIL MAHOMED MIRZA.

Mr. Robertson, for the insolvent, applied for four months' postponement of the hearing of the matter on the ground that his client was ill, and was not able to come down to Bombay. Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, in opposing the application, said that some steps should be taken by the court to enforce the attendance of the insolvent, as he was ordered to be present on the 13th of June last. Mr. Robertson tendered to the court a medical certificate, showing that his client was ill at Quetta, and was not able to come down to Bombay to proceed with his petition. His Lordship adjourned the matter for two months, remarking that he could not take any steps against the insolvent under the circumstances.

RE THIKAM MITHA.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE COOVERJI LAKHAMSI.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order, remarking that a similar application was refused on the 13th of June last. The insolvent was in jail, and was not able to proceed with his petition, as his books of account were not posted up to date. The learned counsel stated, in answer to the court, that his client was sent to jail for making an alleged vexatious defence in a suit in the Small Causes Court. Mr. Robertson, for a creditor, opposed the application, saying the only thing the insolvent had to do was to serve notices upon his creditors. The books of account, the learned counsel remarked, could be prepared by the insolvent's mehta without his presence in the office.

His Lordship: What could the creditor gain by keeping the man in jail?

Mr. Robertson said that insolvent had concealed property to defraud his creditors. His client was the creditor from whom the insolvent had obtained Rs. 1,200 on the eve of his insolvency on false pretences, and on that very ground the insolvent was refused the indulgence asked for.

Mr. Manker submitted that, if the insolvent was forced to remain in jail, the petition would remain in the same state as it was.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted the insolvent a fortnight's interim order, remarking that it was unfair to keep an insolvent in jail, and at the expiration of the term to call upon him to defend his case. The insolvent was also granted leave to serve notices and amend the schedule.

RE KHANBHAI PEERBHAI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order. A Parsee creditor, Dinshaw Burjorji, appeared in person, and opposed the application on the ground that the insolvents had done nothing in the matter of his insolvency. He further said that they were carrying on business in the face of the insolvency and incurring fresh debts.

Mr. Manker said that the insolvents were grocers, and were permitted to carry on their business by the Official Assignee on condition of their paying Rs. 20 per month into the office.

His Lordship remarked that that was not the object of the Act. The insolvent were bound to bring their insolvency to a close.

Mr. Manker said that his clients were willing to proceed with their petition.

The interim order was extended for a fortnight, and the insolvents were ordered to expedite the matter.

RE MANEKJI SHAPOORJI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months on the ground hat they were not able to proceed in the matter of the insolvency as they had not received the account sales from London. The extension, as applied for, was granted.

RE SHIVSHANKER GOPALJEE.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent obtained leave to serve notices upon his creditors.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Cassim Ahmed Lamturey, Hari Umarsey; Ranchod Nanchand; Ballabhoy Atmaram Dhotray; Govind Vithal Viti and others; Shapurjee Nassarwanjee Motiwalla; Daniel Manoel Francis Miranda; Nassarwanji Dhunjeebhoy Hajari; Ganu Dharmajee Ogray; Kanu Visram; Victor Emmanuel De Cruz and another; Vinayak Bhasker and another; Harjiwan Khusaldas Ghandy; Mahadrao Dowlatrao; and Khanderao Vithoba.

A PAINFUL incident (a Vienna correspondent says) took place recently in the fashionable lawn-tennis grounds in the Prater, in which the English Military Attache, Colonel Douglas Dawson, and the American Minister are slightly involved. They were playing a match with two Vienna sportsmen, but were obliged to interrupt it on account of pressing business. As the Austrian gentlemen expressed their regret, the Englishman said: "You might finish the match with Count So-and-So, who has been intently looking on the whole time." He did not know that there was a coldness between these gentlemen. One of the sportsmen said in an offensive tone that he would not play with the Count, loudly enough to be heard. The Count ran up with his racket, and a regular fight would have followed, only the Englishman and the American interposed. A duel was the result of the affair, in which, however, neither opponent was hurt.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before KHAN BAHADUR RUSTOMJEE M. PATEL, Second Judge.)

LIABILITY OF A HUSBAND FOR HIS WIFE'S DEBTS.

JAMES PEACE *vs.* JOHN FIDO AND MARY FIDO.

THIS was a suit brought by the plaintiff, who is a solicitor of the High Court, to recover from the defendants, who are husband and wife, a sum of Rs. 135-4, being the amount said to be due by them for professional services rendered by plaintiff. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Noble, of Messrs. Bland and Noble, represented the defendants.

The Second Judge in delivering judgment said:—In this suit Mr. Peace, solicitor, seeks to recover Rs. 135-4-0 being costs for professional services rendered to Mrs. Fido in carrying on correspondence with her husband's solicitors, advising her in the withdrawal of a maintenance case from the Police Court, bringing about a separation-deed, and approving the deed prepared by the defendants' solicitors. The first defendant denies his liability and his wife's authority to pledge his credit. The second defendant admits the claim. The claim is based on a legal liability, if any, of the husband for the costs incurred by the wife preliminary and incidental to a separation-deed. On the correspondence and admitted facts I have come to the following findings, and both sides accept them:—That in the beginning of May last Mrs. Fido left her husband's house and went to reside at her sister's alleging she was not properly nourished and looked after during her illness in April last; that the wife was not turned out nor deserted by her husband; that she had a summons for maintenance issued against her husband from the Police Court, but the parties having, though the plaintiff's suggestion, come to a private arrangement as to the amount to be allowed for the wife's maintenance, a separation-deed was entered into by way of an amicable settlement, either party undertaking to live apart and not to molest the other. The cases relied upon by the plaintiff's pleader are concerned more with the statutable than the common law liability of the husband. Jessel, M. R., has fully gone into the question of this liability in cases arising out of suits for judicial separation, dissolution of marriage, or restitution of conjugal rights, and in the case of Robertson vs Robertson, L. R. 6 Prob. Division 122 it has been laid down that the wife could not be allowed to remain defenceless in all cases where she has to seek the protection of the law against her husband's cruelty or misconduct, or where her character has been attacked by her husband, or where she has been deserted and forced to seek restitution. Before the Married Woman's Property Act the wife was supposed incapable of acquiring any personal property or retaining the income of her real estate, and her solicitor conducting her defence or her suit could only look to her husband for the payment of his costs. In that case Brett, L. J., said that it was high policy and high propriety that the husband should pay the cost of his wife's defence whether that defence be finally made out or not. In Flower vs. Flower, L. R. 3 Prob. Division 132 it was held not to be the solicitor's fault if the suit instituted or the defence made by the wife was wrong and she was unsuccessful. Her solicitor was held entitled to his costs from the husband, if the litigation was properly conducted after a fair investigation and reasonable satisfaction. This liability to the solicitor arises in these cases not from the wife acting as her husband's agent, but is based on a higher principle, the protection that she is forced to seek, and the law authorises her to that extent to make her husband liable for the costs incurred in seeking that protection. The question of the wife's agency, however, clearly arises in all matters or dealings arising from the circumstance when she has been turned out or deserted, or where she has been forced to leave her husband's roof on account of his cruelty or misconduct. In these cases she is his agent of necessity and can bind him for all necessaries supplied to her. But she is not his agent when she is not so deserted and when she leaves her husband's roof of her own accord. In Eastland vs. Burshell, 3 Q.B.D. 432, Lush, J., said the wife's authority is a delegated not an inherent one. If she leaves her husband without his consent and without cause she carries no implied authority to maintain herself at his cost. The question then in the present suit is, whether the plaintiff's claim is covered by any of the cases herein discussed. The plaintiff's pleader relied strongly on the case of Wilson vs. Ford, 3 Ex. 63, and Ottaway vs. Hamilton, 3 C. P. D., 393, and tried to argue that the common law liability of the husband extended to all matters in which a wife whether deserted or not engaged the services of a solicitor. But both the cases are distinguishable from the present one. The former was the case of a deserted wife and the costs sued for were incurred as necessaries for her protection, and were preliminary and incidental to a restitution suit, in the latter suit being involved the question of a solicitor's right to recover extra costs which had been disallowed on taxation in a divorce suit. That suit considered the costs claimed to be necessaries as the wife had to be protected against the cruelty and misconduct of her husband. In the present suit it has been admitted that the wife was not deserted by her husband, and I am of opinion that the costs now sued for do not fall under necessaries nor were they incurred in any proceedings for her protection, nor was she under the circumstances an agent of necessity for her husband. A solicitor can recover his costs from the husband if he is engaged for the wife when she exhibits articles of peace against him, but not when she charges her husband with assault. In the former case the proceedings are for her protection and are necessaries, while in the latter they are for his punishment and are not necessaries. A separation-deed voluntarily come to cannot be said to be for the protection of the wife; parties arranging to live apart owing to differences and agreeing not to molest each other. The costs incurred by the wife's solicitor of, and incidental to, such a deed cannot be said to be necessaries, and the case of Ladd vs. Lynn, 2 M. and W., 265, fully supports that view. Lord Abinger and Baron Parke, these said that the rule as to necessaries for which a husband is liable meant such things as are necessary for the maintenance or protection of the wife, and that a deed of separation cannot be called a necessary for the wife. That was a much stronger case, for the husband had there agreed to pay for arrranging the terms and preparing the deed and he paid for them. But when the wife's solicitor drew up a counterpart and though the husband signed it the court held that the husband was not liable. In the argument of Wilson vs. Ford, Ladd vs. Lynn was cited and Kelly, C.B., remarked that the case before him was very different from one in which a separation-deed was voluntarily assented to by the husband and wife. The reason of this distinction is obvious. Up to a recent date separation-deeds were looked upon as "contra bonos mores," and against public policy. No doubt that view is now abandoned. But after all a separation-deed is not a compulsory proceeding for the protection or safety of the wife, and the motive for it is an avoidance of domestic differences by living apart. Peake on Contracts, page 498, says the costs of a deed of separation cannot be charged against the husband without his special authority. I think, therefore, on the findings arrived at in this case, the first defendant cannot be held liable for the costs of his wife's solicitor, preliminary and incidental to the separation-deed. As regards the second defendant there will be a decree against her on her admission. Suit dismissed against first defendant. Verdict for plaintiff against second defendant.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT R. W. E. KNOLLYS is transferred from the 20th Madras Infantry to the 5th Punjab Infantry.

LIEUTENANT R. HAWKES, Unattached List, is appointed to the 1st Bengal Infantry as officiating Wing officer.

LIEUTENANT H. J. RIDDELL, 4th Bengal Infantry, is appointed permanent Wing Officer in the 6th Bengal Infantry.

THE Secretary of State has declined to extend the concession of non-regulation passages to field officers and their families.

LIEUTENANTS C. W. G. RICHARDSON, 19th Punjab Infantry, and A. B. Minchin, 25th Punjab Infantry, are confirmed as Wing Officers.

PRIVATE MACDONELL, Scottish Rifles, (attached Rifle Brigade, Calcutta) having passed the High Proficiency examination in Persian on the 4th July, will receive a donation of two thousand rupees. This will make the eighth reward Private MacDonell has received from the Government for passing in different languages.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Lieutenant C. L. S. Browne, 1st Punjab Infantry, to Murree, for 3 months to study the language. *Out of India*:—Lieutenant G. H. Sanders, Royal Artillery, for 12 months; Captain A. C. Currie, Royal Artillery, Captain J. M. B. Kennedy, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, for 6 months; Lieutenant C. C. Newnham, Scottish Rifles, for 4 months; Major A. Bell-Irving, Royal Artillery; Captain C. L. Hamilton, 3rd Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant the Hon. C. G. Bruce, 1-5th Gurkhas, for 3½ months.

OFFICERS Commanding British Corps having been empowered, as a tentative measure, to issue passage warrants by road, river and rail to small parties of British soldiers of the strength of ten men or under, when travelling on any duty, the Government of Madras have inquired whether there would be any objection to the extension of the order to officers commanding wings and detachments of British corps and batteries of Artillery. The Government of India in reply state that while the proposal put forward would seem desirable to in many respects, they consider it desirable await the expiry of the year for which the present system has been sanctioned, in order to judge of its effect in saving time and correspondence, before extending it to officers commanding wings and detachments of British Corps; but Government has no objection to the concession being extended to officers commanding batteries of Artillery.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

THE following is the report for the past year on the working of the police in the Town and Island of Bombay. Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, writes:—

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual Police Report for the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1893.

Colonel Wilson held charge of the office of Commissioner of Police from the 1st January to the 8th of April, from which date I took over charge.

The Deputy Commissionership was held throughout the year by Mr. Crummy, the permanent incumbent, Mr. H. G. Gell, being on leave on medical certificate.

OFFENCES.

During the year under review 25,125 cognizable offences were reported to the police and magistrates, being an excess of 4,544 cases as compared with the previous years, and of 7,232 as compared with 1891.

The August riots caused an increase of 1,242 cases, but if these be deducted, the increase still amounts to respectively 3,302 and 5,990 cases.

In Class 1, the increase caused by the riots amouned to 25 cases under Serial No. 6, but if this figure be deducted there still remain respectively 12 and 19 cases falling under the same category, and I can only account for this by the excited state of feeling which prevailed in the communities before and after the August riots.

Of the increase in Class II, the same must be said, the principal Serial Nos. affected being Nos. 20 and 23, which cover the offences of "Grievous hurt" and "Hurt by dangerous weapons."

In Class III, the excess falls under three heads:—Serial No. 30—Dacoity; Serial No. 34—Serious Mischief, and Serial No. 36—Lurking house-trespass, &c., and the riots were the cause of this also, for, the greater number occurred either during the riots or during the weeks following the disturbances, when the police were overworked almost beyond endurance,—an opportunity which the more daring class of burglars, who flocked to Bombay, were not slow to take advantage of.

Another cause of the increase is the correcter classification of the offences; I am convinced that many cases of "*house-breaking and theft*" were in previous years entered under "*theft*" (ordinary) and this accounts to some extent for the decrease in the latter class noticed in the following paragraph.

In connection wtih this I may point to the returns for the year 1884, which show only 87 cases of "house-breaking and theft." This must have been a mistake due to erroneous classification, for a leap from 87 cases to 411 in nine years is impossible.

The increase in class IV is too small to require explanation.

In class V there has been a remarkable decrease as compared with both previous years, falling chiefly under Serial No. 44, theft (ordinary); in 1893 there happened 2,384 such cases, in 1892 2,782, and in 1891 2,705.

This decrease is principally due to a correcter method of classification already spoken of and to some extent to the emigration or non-appearance in Bombay during the year of vagabonds and petty thieves, who usually infest this city during the cold weather, but who thought it prudent not to visit Bombay for some time after the riots.

Taking the two chief offences against property (burglary and theft) together, there is a very great increase in the number of cases in the last three years, as compared with the previous quinquennial period.

That the increase is mainly due to less effectual police supervision of bad characters cannot be questioned, but the police were helpless in the matter. The strength of the police remained stationary with many additional duties imposed on them, while the population and the inhabited area of the town went on increasing and expanding. Ten years ago 773,196 inhabitants lived within an area of, say, 10 square miles; in the year under review, 804,604 people occupy at least 15 square miles.

In Class VI the increase falls under Serial Nos. 53 and 54 (Opium and Railway), which were taken up directly by Magistrates on complaints.

A most remarkable increase is observable under Miscellaneous Laws:—The increase in Serial Nos. 62—Police Acts, 3,664; 63—Drunkenness, 912; 65—Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 182; and 70—Indian Ports Act, 402.

As regards the first of these, 1,202 cases may be called distinctly riot cases, and many others were also the outcome of the feeling of animosity between the two chief communities, which existed before the riots, and continues to some extent up to this day.

The greater activity of the police, spoken of by Colonel Wilson in paragraph 10 of his report for 1892, has been maintained and contributed also, and, no doubt, largely to the increase under this head.

With reference to the 2nd class (Serial No. 63), the numerous strikes amongst the mill-hands and other operatives, which occurred during the year, and the closing of the opium dens, drove the people to the liquor shops, while the state of feeling amongst the low class Hindoos after the riots made them take to drink more than usual.

The increase under cruelty to animals is due to greater exertions on the part of the Society's agents, and as regards the excess under Indian Ports Acts cases, it was undoubtedly brought about by greater activity of the police in enforcing bye-laws, &c.

Under Act VI. of 1863 there is a decrease of 527 cases as compared with 1892 (when the number of cases taken up was abnormally high), but still the cases taken up in 1893 were greatly in excess of all previous years, except 1892.

I may as well remark at this point that, as regards the crimes committed during the riots, this return is not a complete one, for, I have only incorporated in it such of the offences as happened between the 11th and 16th of August, regarding which complaints were made at the time and which were investigated and prosecuted by the police.

It would be an impossible task to enumerate and classify all the crimes committed during those terrible days; taking the offence of Rioting (Serial No. 6, Class I) alone, I would not be far out, if I say that several hundreds were committed, and the same may be said regarding *grievous hurt* and other offences.

In my special report No. 5535-6-R, dated 9th September, 1893, I have given such statistics as it was possible for me to collect, and I attach copies of the same for reference.

Separating Indian Penal Code cases from the rest, the year under review shows 3,730 "reported" offences of that kind against 3,865 in 1892, and 3,782 in 1891; so that, even without deducting the 40 riot cases, there has been a substantial diminution of serious crime when compared with 1892 and 1891.

In connection with cognizable offences 30,048 persons were dealt with by the magistrates during the year, of these—25,871 were arrested by the police during the year, 4091 appeared in consequences of magisterial process, and 86 belonged to the previous year.

It shows an improvement in all percentages whether of cases or persons and whether compared with 1892 or with the average of the previous triennial period.

The results obtained in "*minor offences*" are as follows:—

(A) POLICE CASES (REAL).

Cases.—17,461 occured (including cases pending from previous year), 17,013 ended in conviction, 184 ended in acquittal, 3 were pending, and 261 were otherwise disposed of, which gives a percentage of 97·41 of convictions.

Persons.—22,338 were arrested (including persons pending from previous year), 21,658 were convicted, 365 were acquitted, 3 were pending, and 312 were otherwise disposed of, which gives a percentage of convictions of 96·69.

(B) MINOR MAGISTERIAL CASES.

Cases.—3,934 occurred and 3,731 ended in convictions, the percentage of convictions being 94·83.

Persons.—3,830 appeared before the Courts and 3,731 were convicted, the percentage of convictions being 97·41.

PROPERTY—STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

During the year under review, property valued at Rs. 3,76,658 was stolen and Rs. 1,54,576 recovered, giving a percentage of 41·03. In 1892 the figures were, respectively, Rs. 3,02,788—1,50,776—49·79.

The average for the previous five years was—Stolen. Rs. 2,35,178; recovered, Rs. 1,17,344; and percentage Rs. 49.

MURDER, ATTEMPT AT MURDER, AND CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Of the 15 cases noted in the returns 4 were due to domestic intrigue, 4 were due to religious riots, 4 were due to motive of gain, and 3 were due to sudden quarrel. None of them presented any noteworthy features, except it be that in three cases children were murdered for the sake of ornaments of very small value. Deducting the four riot cases there was an increase of one as compared with 1892.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

Forty-three cases against 35 in 1892. As in Europe, the higher the state of civilization the greater is the number of suicides. This is further proved by a comparison between Bombay City and the rest of the Presidency, for whereas in 1892 only 115 cases of this kind happened amongst a rural population of 18,000,000 persons, 35 occured amongst 800,000 in the city of Bombay. Monetary difficulties and domestic quarrels were the chief causes.

Besides attempts at suicide, there were 92 suicides, regarding which inquests were held by the Coroner.

The Coroner of Bombay held 494 inquests during the year, which were classified as under:—Homicides, 9; deaths caused by rash and negligent acts, 1; suicides, 92; accidental deaths, 222; deaths from natural causes, 75; deaths from unknown causes, 22; and deaths during the riots, 73; total 494.

During the year under review the police were successful in breaking up two gangs, who for some time past had given great trouble by administering *dhatura* to persons whom they intended to rob. Eight men were arrested and seven convicted.

The police were further successful in apprehending and obtaining the conviction of one of the most daring swindlers, said to belong to the so-called Golden Gang. Another person of the same fraternity was also arrested lately, but he was discharged in consequence of the contradictory evidence of the persons whom he swnidled out of the sum of Rs. 20,000, but who had fallen into the trap laid by him most willingly and in the hope of securing for themselves a large illegal gain.

NON-COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.

There were in all 7,959 cases, of which 3,724 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 4,235 under Special and Local laws.

6,573 persons appeared before the Courts in connection with them, and of these—2,596 or 39·49 per cent. were convicted, 965 or 14·58 per cent. were acquitted, 2,983 or 45·38 per cent. were discharged, 26 were pending at the end of the year, and 3 were transferred to Courts outside of Bombay.

67 cases (with 86 persons) of the above were initiated by the police; the rest were taken up direct by the magistracy.

With the exception of Europeans, who have decreased from 371 and 67 respectively to 330 and 43, there has been a proportionate increase in all classes as regards cognizable offences, though in non-cognizable ones, the number of Parsees concerned has decreased.

It is noteworthy that out of 1,740 serious offenders, 328 or 18 per cent. belonged to countries other than India and 10 per cent. to Native States. I am not aware that any other city in India and very few in the world exhibit so great an immigration of foreign criminals as Bombay.

PILGRIMS.

Passes and passports were granted to 13,476 persons, which shows a vast increase over the two previous years, in which respectively 8,143 and 9,096 were issued. Of those obtaining passes in 1893—8,813 were British subjects, 1,441 subjects of Native States, and 2,853 foreigners. Besides the above 369 pilgrims provided with passports Civil and Political Officers outside Bombay passed through the city.

FIRES.

During the year under review 126 fires occurred, causing loss of property aggregating Rs. 4,81,635.

STREET ACCIDENTS.

624 persons were injured and 17 were killed by being run over by conveyances and tram-cars; in the previous year the numbers were respectively 600 and 24.

CONDUCT OF THE FORCE.

1 officer and 24 men were dismissed, 3 officers and 407 men were departmentally punished, and 9 men were judicially punished by the Magistrates. The average during the previous triennial period was—14 dismissals, 388 departmental punishments, and 5 judicial punishments.

I would add that departmental punishments include reduction in good marks obtained or the recording of minus marks against the names of offenders, a system which I introduced last year in lieu of money fines.

191 officers and 413 men can read and write. In 1892 there were 141 officers and 373 men, which shows and improvement in the educational status of the force.

The general conduct of the force has, I am glad to be able to report, been satisfactory.

I have much pleasure in mentioning the following officers as having done exceptionally good work. They fully deserve the high opinion formed of them by Colonel Wilson:—Superintendents T. G. Sweeney, H Brewin, J. McDermott, H. Ingram, and W. R. Jones.

In the Detective Branch Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, has performed his duties with his usual tact and ability, and he continues to set an example by his unwearied diligence in his work.

The Inspectors hereunder mentioned have worked with zeal and activity:—Rao Bahadur Daji Gangaji, Mr. W. J. Nolan, Rao Saheb Murarrao Kshirsagar, Mr. A. L. Butterfield, Mr. Lee-Smith, Mr. O.J. Holdway, Mr. C. Roberts, Mr. J. Stanford, and Mr. Roshan Ali Asad Ali.

During the riots of August and for months after the energy of the men was often taxed to the utmost limits of endurance, but led by their European officers, they were ever ready, and cheerfully faced fatigue and danger without a murmur.

Of the manner in which the European officers and those Native officers holding appointments in the European Branch and many of the subordinate Native officers acquitted themselves during those days of trouble I cannot speak so highly. On duty the whole time, unable to obtain proper rest and food, harassed and worn out by anxiety and fatigue, they one and all worked on at their posts bravely and staunchly. The Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Crummy, Superintendent Brewin, and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, were placed in positions of exceptional difficulty requiring great tact and firmness, and each carried out the work allotted to him admirably and to my entire satisfaction.

Mr. Brewin was subsequently, at my request, appointed additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, by Government, as a temporary measure, in connection with the investigation of riot cases, a duty of much difficulty, but one for which he was especially qualified, and which he, together with Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, carried out in a manner to win the commendation of the Government Solicitor, who wrote to me in terms of highest praise about the energy and ability displayed by these officers.

The harmony and good feeling, which has always existed between the Police and the Magistrates, continued throughout the year.

In conclusion, I beg to mention the able manner in which I was invariably assisted by the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Crummy, and the tact and patience shown by him in the conduct of his onerous duties.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN).
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

88-93—Framjee and M—Janabai vs Abdulla Rahimtulla Sayani—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
279-93—K J Mantri—Nurbadabai vs Manibai and another—Manshuklal D and J.
524-93—Ardesir H and D—Perozshaw Merwanjee Mehta and another vs His Grace the Right Revd Dr S Dalhoff vs Daphtary and F.
211-93—Bicknell, M and M—Foolchand Hanandrao vs Radhakisson Jessiram and another—Tyabjee, D P and C.
224-93—K D Shroff—Mahomed Hoosein bin Ebrahim Saheb Bhatker vs Rahiabai and others—Nanu and H.
414-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabai vs Hansraj Luxmidas—In person.
533-93—Ardesir, H and D—Rahimabai vs Hanifabai and others—K D Shroff.
178-94—Bhaishunker and K—Jaikisondas Gungadas vs Tapibai—Edgelow and G.
396-93—F A Little—The Secretary of State for India vs Shaik Noorudin Jeewakhan—In person.
423-93—Bhaishanker and K—Mawjee Vullubhdas vs Chotalal Jeewandas and another—Edgelow and G.
71-93—Daphtary and F—Vazrabai widow and another vs Horra Gulam Hussein Hydorally—Fardunjee P Pavri.
616-93—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Essa Hajee Essack vs Manchubhai Balgovind—Wadia and G.
For further directions on Commissioner's Report.
438-92—Daphtary and F—Hajee Essackchand vs Dadoomeya Shaik Ahmed Busri—Khunderao M.
For Hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.
67-86—Framjee and M—Khudiza Begam and others vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadur—Crawford, B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

181-99—Chalk, W and S—Bai Safrabai vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail and another—Little, S, N & B—Part heard.
537-93—Bhaishunker & K—Cullianjee Harjiwan vs Nursi Tricum—Balkrishna, V N K.
289-92—Thakordas, D and C—Currimbhoy Ebhrahim and another vs Goolam Mahomed Cassumally and others—Tyabjee, D, P and C
451-92—Tyabjee, D P and C—Goolam Mahomed Cassamally and others vs Karrimbhoy Ibrahim—Thakordas, D and C
266-93—Bicknell, M and M—Choonilal Heeralal vs Ramdas Luchminarayen and others—Jehangir D.
602-93—Edgelow and G—Jamnadas Culliandas vs The Man on Insurance Co Ld—Little, S N and B
509-93—Dikshit and H—Vithoba Somee and others vs Sitaram Yesjee—In person
76-94—Bicknell, M and M—Noorbhai Ghellabhai vs Parvatibai and others—In person.
538-93—Edgelow and G—Cassilal Mithalal vs Dayabhai Jaduram—Tyabjee D P and C.
433-93—Brown and M—Runchordas Mawjee vs Thaker Meghjee Anundjee and another—Tyabjee D P and C.
426-93—Mattubhai and J—Sadanand Pharasram vs Santookchand Knooniji and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
For Consent Decree.

231-94—Chalk W and S—Munchershaw Rustomjee Dustoor vs Atmaram Vinoba and others—In person.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

497-92—Tyabjee, D P and C—Harriram Veerjee vs Ghirbai and another—J C Cama—Part heard.
197-93—Muljee and R—Luxmibai vs Junnabai—Bhaishanker and K.
313-93—Tyabjee, D P and C—Hardwarmull Meghraj and others vs Pranjeevandas Culliandas—Wadia and G.
322-93—Payne, G and S—Jeevanbai and another vs Manokjee Cawasjee Tubac and others.
286-93—Payne, G and S—Sewnarrayen Rampurtab and others vs Luchminarayen Mukhonal—Bhaishanker and K.
458-92—Tyabjee, D P and C—Nowlajee Fultajee and others vs Motoo Kuna Roona Sewan Sethee—Payne, G and S.
556-93—Framjee and M—Mahomed Abdul Hussan and others vs Mahomed Kareem and another—Pestonjee R and K
523-88—Payne, G and S—Maharaj Mohundas Guru Gopaldas vs Sukaldas Guru Beharilaldas—Tyabjee D P and C.
523-93—Edgelow and G—Mangaldas Tapidas vs Framjee Pestonjee Vakeel and another—Ardasir H and D, Nanu and H and Tyabjee, D P and C.
350-91—Bhaishunker and K—Jan Mahomed Kassum vs Hossein bin Vulle Mahomed—In person.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The Government programme for the conversion of Fours into three and halves, as the biggest thing of its kind ever handled in this country, is continuing to exercise the minds of people a good deal. When it is remembered that the reduction will mean a curtailment of no less than 12½ per cent. in incomes derived from the bonds, it can be understood how perturbed in mind are a good portion of the population, rich and poor, for in this country, more perhaps than in any other, small savings have drifted into Government securities to a marked degree, especially of late years, under encouragement in the reduced cost of subdividing paper into pieces of Rs. 100. For this reason it has been a feature of the week to meet with men in all walks in life, more or less discomposed at the possibility of sooner or later having to submitt to a reduction in their incomes; and not a few hard things have been said in consequence, such, for instance, as that the measure is a tax on thrift, while it lets off those who, having failed to save, now find themselves in no way mulct. The measure has also earned for itself among those disinclined to yield, the designation of the "coercion scheme" in place of the conversion scheme.

In advocacy of the reimposition of the cotton duties it is just the reverse; men in all callings and of every degree, knowing that the money is needed by the State and that the tax will fall equally on all, are sufficiently federal to even clamour for it, but in the case of the proposed cutting down of interest on the National Debt, it is almost too much to expect men to be so patriotic as to submit without a struggle, nor, judging by appearances, in this, the principal market for such securities, is there now any admiration of or acquiescence in, the notification of a fortnight ago. As already said, the effect has in one way been unique, for people of all classes have come out of their hiding places, trustees and others in fiduciary positions, men retired from various callings living quietly on the savings of a life time, and just able to make both ends meet, old fossilised specimens of sorts, and hysterical old ladies, are to be met with daily at the Government paper bazaar, and at banks and such like places of public resort, asking advice as to what they should do to escape the calamity, as it has frequently been called. It will perhaps interest the Officiating Secretary in the Finance and Commerce Department to know that, among the more crude section of the crowd here, prone to identify a Government notification with nothing but the name of the official appended thereto, he is at present viewed as a goblin of the first water. An angular elderly spinster, venturing to one of the banks to seek advice, also inquired if it was the same Mr. Stephen Jacob whose signature was at foot of currency notes, and if so whether he was ever likely to show his teeth further by curtailing the value of paper money—could he, for instance, order a ten rupee note to be exchangeable for only nine rupees. On being assured that if in his marauding propensities he attempted anything of the sort, he would be summarily dealt with by Government, she was partly appeased, but remained of opinion that in trying to force on her 3½ in place of 4 per cent. for her Government paper, he had still much to answer for.

As to the question of giving advice, those here in a position to do so are very rightly observing the utmost caution in such a delicate matter. The banks are throwing the onus on their constituents in simply asking for instructions as to securities in safe custody, though one institution has been rash enough to depart from the stereotyped banking rule of declining the responsibility of advising as to investments, and has issued a circular to its constituents in which it has the temerity to point out that it would be in the interest of holders of paper to convert irrespective of year, and also gratuitously offers the opinion that if advantage is not now taken of the bait to pay interest to August 1895, three months' notice of repayment may be given, and the holder be thus left out in the cold. This is a great deal for any person to attempt to say, no matter how well-informed, bearing in mind that the total to be dealt with is some 95 or 96 crores. What right has any man to assume that the invitation of the Financial Department will be so largely accepted as to leave outstanding in the hands of dissentients an amount sufficiently fractional to admit of the Government dealing thus summarily with the holders. In the interests of the State it will be well if such optimist views are eventually realised, but, as already stated, market appearances are against the theory, and everything now points to the Government having to fight their way more uphill than was at one time thought in this matter of cutting down the usufruct hitherto paid to the public.

In the case of the 1842-43 loan, holders must elect either to sell out their paper at once and be quit of it, biding their time about purchasing 3½ per cents. in the open market, or otherwise laying out their money; or they must by 28th July send their notes to the Public Debt Office in terms of the notification; there is no middle course that can be taken in reference to 1842-43, and any neglect to do the one or the other will result in the holder being paid off at par by the Government on 1st November this year.

In regard to the other loans holders have, in the words of Mr. Gladstone, three courses open to them: One is masterly inactivity—be strong in the faith and do nothing, don't be coerced, let others take the bait of interest at 4 per cent. till 31st July, 1895, and thereafter at 3½ per cent. if they care for the offer, while you wait and take your chance of what happens, and in the interim enjoy 4 per cent., the same as you have all along done. Alternative No. 2 is to sell out at once, and buy 3½ per cents. in the open market, or otherwise invest the money either immediately or after due consideration. Alternative No. 3 involves a study of the order in which the Government are likely to tackle each loan in succession to 42-43; the loan now obtaining the highest price in the market is that of 54 55, which is largely held in London and therefore least likely to be disturbed; next in market estimation is the loan of 1865, which is the largest of the lot. The final alternative, therefore, resolves itself into simply selling out of an inferior loan and buying a superior at the few annas of difference that the market now demands. Jobbers and brokers alike, now that the "sweet simplicity" of Fours is so seriously invaded, find it most difficult to work, and business is much at a standstill. Separate prices rule for each of the four per cent. loans, and the lists are further fogged by one price for 3½ of last year and another for what has been christened 3½ of 1842-1843. Roughly Fours of 42-43 range about four to five annas under Fours of other years, and it is surprising that the difference is not larger, for in London they are now making a difference of about 17s 6d. per cent.: whether or not such a heavy enhancement in the price of Fours of other years is justified is purely a matter of opinion, but it can be taken as a gauge as to what people at home think in reference to the probabilities of the conversion in its entirety going through successfully.

From some parts of the country complaints are coming in that the time given is too short, and in this particular the Government may have made a mistake. People may be allowed more time to think over it. Rupee paper, it may safely be said, is held all over the world, and it must not be imagined that foreign proprietors are represented solely by the 23½ crores enfaced for London; unenfaced and kept in safe custody here and in the other Presidencies are large amounts belonging to constituents in more distant parts, such as America and Australia, from whom there is not time to get replies by the 28th instant. Altogether, the Government appear to have planned for rushing the measure, apparently under the belief that rush will be a factor to success; but, as already said, this is questionable.

The idea is gaining ground here that the measure has had its immediate origin with the home Government, and that it has thus been pressed on the authorities at Simla. In one of Mr. Westland's speeches at the time of the last budget he referred either directly or indirectly to the project, and left it to be inferred that he and his colleagues would not press the measure this year, nor until the currency scheme was more firmly established. Having had to put their shoulder to the wheel, the Financial Department are of course now determined to make it a success if they can. Among other measures adopted has been that of requesting all Civil, Military and Public Works Account officers to draw the attention of persons, on whose behalf Fours have been deposited as security, to the notification. The circular says it is entirely for holders to consider whether they will accept the terms offered, or run the risk of being paid off at par, or offered terms of conversion which may not be so favourable. As encouragement for such securities to be surrendered, the principals are furnished with printed forms authorising the Comptroller-General to convert, on their behalf, thus saving them all trouble of attending to the matter personally. An occasional paragraph has appeared in one or two local newspapers, and also in the *Pioneer*, to the effect that from the first a few lakhs have been tendered daily for conversion, and that the amounts show a tendency to increase. This is too vague to have any effect on holders in this market. What the Government ought to do is to state exactly how much of the 95½ crores has actually been put in, and to supplement that with a daily notice of additions thereto. The Public Debt Office has been extended for the occasion, and a special assistant and staff of clerks placed in the enclosure, but up to to-day there is no outward indication of their being busy: there is a prominent placard, *Loan Conversion Department*, but up to date those bidden to the feast appear to have kept away.

OLD Mar Castle, which is at present held on lease by the Government from the Duke of Fife, is being thoroughly overhauled in order that it may be made a fitting summer residence for the Duke and Duchess of York.

COTTON MILLS IN CHINA.

IN the Report of the Board of Directors of Boyd and Company, Limited, for the year ending the 30th of April last—a most satisfactory report to all concerned—there occurs a very significant sentence: "The general working for the past year shows a favourable result, 'which has been largely contributed to by the local industries which are springing up around us.'" That is to say, the appreciation of gold is forcing China to become a manufacturing country, and every piece of cotton cloth that she manufactures means so much profit withdrawn from the manufacturer, and so much wages from the labourer, in Lancashire. It seems difficult to make monometallists at home see that it is the gold standard countries, not the silver standard countries that are really hit hardest by the appreciation of gold. Because India, a silver standard country, has been driven to the verge of bankruptcy by the appreciation of gold, the monometallists at home congratulate themselves that they have not yet listened to the voice of the double-standard charmer. They do not realise, apparently, that India's trouble is that she is not the mistress of her own finances. The gold-using English have forced her to borrow vast sums of money payable in gold, and are constantly forcing her to employ a vast number of civil and military officers and men, with their salaries and wages and pensions payable in gold; and that her imminent bankruptcy is due to her having to make these gold payments out of a purse full of silver. But India is having her revenge is a small way. She is, tentatively at any rate, trying to fill some of her demand for foreign goods from her own manufactories. Cotton mills, jute mills, paper mills, breweries, ect., ect., are going up in India, aided by the fall in exchange, and not only substituting what they manufacture for what would otherwise have been imported from England or Scotland, but sending their surplus to foreign countries at prices with which Great Britain cannot compete. For the labourer in Great Britain has to be paid in gold, and India is well content with silver.

Let the English monometallist who thinks that India's financial troubles are due to her being a silver-using country, turn a little farther east, and see how prosperous China and Japan, both silver-using countries, are. The appreciation of gold does not trouble them because they are not buyers of gold, but rather sellers. They have practically no public debts payable in gold, nor need they buy anything more in gold countries than they chose, or employ, unless they choose, any foreigners with salaries payable in gold. Meanwhile, they sell much of their superfluous produce for gold, and while they would often be content to receive payment for that produce at the old silver parity, their buyers insist, as at Hankow this year, on calculating the price in gold, and giving them an extra quantity of silver accordingly. On the other hand, the foreign goods brought here for sale have to be paid for in gold or its equivalent, and as the price rises—in silver—the Chinaman and the Japanese begin to consider the advisability of manufacturing for themselves. How successful the Japanese have been, we know. The number of spindles, to take cotton manufacturing alone, increases with incredible rapidity, the mills pay good dividends, and the cloth they make is coming to China, and is penetrating to the Straits Settlements and still farther west. China has gone more slowly, but, as with all the Western inventions she adopts, she goes surely. The burning of the Cotton Cloth Mill here gave her a set-back for the time; but this mill will soon be in working order again, and others are going up in Shanghai. The Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's mills in Wuchang cannot keep pace with the demand, and we hear from time to time of preparations to start other mills in the Yangtze valley and elsewhere. The machinery all comes from England, and we sometimes wonder that the English makers of machinery do not push their particular manufactures more in China. As is only natural, we hear from time to time of discontent with the management of the mills, that they do not pay as well as they ought to; but this is due to the Chinese official system. Private individuals have so far been effectually discouraged from starting cotton mills, the officials being determined, if possible, to keep such a lucrative business in their own hands. If this discouragement were only withdrawn, and private capatalists and companies were allowed to undertake the business, Shanghai in two or three years would be a forest of chimney-stacks, and the demand for machinery would startle the manufacturers in Lancashire. The cotton is to be had on the spot, labour is inexhaustible and very reliable, coal is cheap. There are no embarrassing factory acts, so that the machinery could be run 24 hours a day and 7 days a week; and there is an unlimited market at a price for all that is produced. Once withdraw the present restrictions, and there will be a wonderful outburst here of industrial activity.—"North China Herald."

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE ITALIAN PREMIER.

A REUTER'S telegram from Rome on June 16 gives the following details of the attempt on the life of the Italian Premier:—As Signor Crispi was driving to the Chamber to-day a young man fired a revolver at the Premier's carriages. Signor Crispi was not struck, and jumping from the carriage, seized his assailant, who was handed over to the police. The Premier then re-entered his carriage, and proceeded to the Chamber. On the perpetrator of the outrage being arrested, the crowd made a rush to the spot, and were only prevented from getting at the prisoner by the efforts of the police. The revolver was picked up by Signor Pugliese, member of the Chamber, who handed it to Signor Crispi. The Premier, who showed the utmost coolness and unconcern, was warmly cheered by the people when he afterwards entered the Chamber. He went to the President's office and gave an account of the affair. The news speedily spread among the members, who heartily congratulated Signor Crispi upon his escape. The would-be assassin had two revolvers, in each of which one chamber was loaded. He was seized immediately after firing the first shot, and the second weapon was snatched from him before he had time to discharge it. As soon as the man had been taken into custody, Signor Crispi, who was accompanied by his chief secretary, ordered his coachman to drive direct to the Chamber. The assailant is a man named Pierto Lega, a native of Romagna, twenty-five years of age, and described as a joiner. He belongs to an Anarchist society, and has passed by the name of Marat. He says he arrived in Rome to-day with the object of killing the Premier and expresses regret that he failed. The President of the Chamber, on opening the afternoon sitting, severely condemned the attempt made to shoot the Premier while the latter was driving to the Chamber. He expressed the hope that the Premier's life would long be preserved to the country. This sentiment was received with loud applause from all parts of the House and the public galleries. Signor Mordini begged the President to convey the feelings of the House to the Premier, who on leaving the President's office had gone into the lobbies. Signor Crispi, on making his appearance in the House, received a perfect ovation from the members. He was much affected by the heartiness of his reception, and thanked the House for its demonstration of sympathy, which, he said, he would never forget. (Loud applause.) He added that neither threats not attacks would ever cause him to deviate from his duty. (Prolonged cheers.) Signor Crispi was visited in the evening by the King and the Prince of Naples, who embraced the veteran statesman and warmly congratulated him upon his escape. King Humbert said the dangers to which the Premier was exposed were the fruits of the eminent proof he had given of devotion to established institutions, adding that the news of the attempt upon Signor Crispi's life had caused him as much grief as if the hand of the assassin had been uplifted against a member of the Royal House. The King and Crown Prince were heartily cheered by the crowd as they drove through the city, and shouts were raised "Down with the assassin," "Long live Crispi." All the journals condemn the outrage. Later a great crowd assembled outside the residence of Signor Crispi, whom they loudly cheered. The Premier appeared on the balcony to thank the people, whom he requested to disperse as quietl as they had come. Dispatches of congratulation from Italy and abroad continued to arrive throughout the evening. Among the telegrams which Signor Crispi has received congratulating him on his escape from the attempt recently made on his life were messages from Prince Bismarck and Count Caprivi.

Signor Crispi has received about 18,000 telegrams of congratulation from all parts of Italy and abroad on his escape from the bullet of the assassin.

THE Roumanian papers publish details of the gigantic steel bridge now in course of construction by French engineers across the Danube at Cernavoda, otherwise Tcernavoda. It will have a total length of rather more than eight hundred yards, divided into five bays. Its height from the foundations upto the most elevated point of the structure will be about 330 feet, including about 107 feet in the bed of the river up to high water mark, and above that mark up to the level of the roadway about 103 feet. The structure is supported on a succession of thirty piers. The impression given by this enormous mass of metal, so far as the work has progressed, is said to be one of elegance and lightness, the lines standing out like delicate lacework against the blue sky.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE five-guinea edition of Mr. Conway's book on his recent Himalayan Expedition, which Mr. Unwin is about to publish, is a beautiful specimen of the printing, bookbinding, and illustrating arts. The first edition, lately reviewed in this page is in one volume. The five-guinea edition is in three—two for the text and its illustration, and a third for a map. The map is divided into two equal portions, one of which shows the progress of the expedition over the Bagrot, Hunza, Nagyr and Hispar glaciers; while the second shows the route over the Biafo and Baltoro ice regions. The preparation of this beautiful map cost, we are told, 500l, and we understand that the expense has been borne by the Royal Geographical Society. The map traces the movements of the expedition from the start to the finish at Pioneer Peak, the highest point ever reached by any mountain climber. The bulk of this new edition has been already subscribed for. The Prince of Wales's name stands at the head of the list. Each copy of this limited edition is numbered, and signed by the author, of whom a capital photograph is given as frontispiece.

Mr. Elliot Stock announces for immediate publication a book on British Family Names, and their Origin and Meaning, by Dr. Henry Barber. The Scandinavian, Frisian, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman origin of these names is to be indicated in separate lists.

The celebrated Italian novelist, Gabriel d'Aunnzio has written an interesting psychological romance entitled The Triumph of Death. The dominant idea is the attraction to suicide of the hero, who is the son of a suicide. In his preface the author says that psychologists, in the Italian language, have musical elements so efficacious and so varied as to rival Wagner's musical orchestration in suggesting emotion. But he (the author) beats on his Leitmoteo too often and too much.

Captain Hayes's one-volume book, Among Men and Horses, will be published by Mr Fisher Unwin. It is to contain twenty-four chapters of fresh stories, stories of horse-breaking, horse-doctoring, horsemen and horsewomen, in India, America, and Africa. Captain Hayes, long known as a lecturer and writer on the horse, is one of the first of living authorities on the subject. He is the author of The Points of a Horse, Riding, The Horsewoman, Indian Racing Remembrances and several other works of the same nature.

Mr. Unwin also publishes Mr. Derechef's English translation of The Anarchist Peril, by Felix Dubois. The original French work, the author of which is acquainted with the leading Anarchists and their societies on the continent, describes the methods, organization, newspaper organs, &c., of these enemies of society. It contains reproductions of illustrations and articles from Anarchical papers. Mr. Derechef adds a chapter on English Anarchism.

It is not only the masters and pupils, past and present, of University College School, who will be interested in the biography of the late Mr. William Henry Widgery announced by Mr. David Nutt. Mr. Widgery, who was a most popular and successful master in the Gower-street Institution, died two years ago, at the age of 36. The book is a descriptive and critical account of his life, work, and character, by Mr. W. K. Hill, also one of Mr. Eve's assistants. Mr. Widgery was an enthusiast in his high and responsible calling. He entertained many original ideas on the science and art of education. He was as advanced as he was accomplished. In fact, his liberalism, though not too advanced for University College School, would have interfered, and in fact did interfere, with his prospects elsewhere.

Messrs. Jarrold and Sons have published some interesting and significant facts about their Penny Popular Stories. The series of stories, appearing twice a month, published in large quarto form of 16 pages, and fully illustrated, was projected by the publishers three years ago, for the express purpose of attracting young readers from the pernicious, demoralishing trash too well known to superintendents of charity schools and refuges as blood books; known also to magistrates as a potent element in the production of youthful criminals. About forty of these stories, mostly written by well-known authors, have already appeared. Over five million copies of them have been sold in their various editions. Of the second story in the series, Mother's Last Words, more than 1,476,000 copies have been sold. The story was written by Mrs. Sewell, whose second tale, Our Father's Care, has reached the figure of 942,000. Even these large numbers do not represent the actual number of readers. The stories are not sermons. They wisely avoid the moralising tone altogether. But of course there is a moral in them, though not obtruded. For example, the story of The Merchant's Clerk turns to some extent on gambling, which philanthropists, lay and clerical, declare to be one of the most widely spread vices of the day. Some of these stories, though originally published at a penny, have been re-published in much more expensive forms. Mrs. Sewell's first tale, for example, reappears in a seven-and-sixpenny voume. In connection with this subject may also be named some publications by Messrs. Jarrold and Sons, the purpose of which is the inculcation of kindness to animals. A hundred and fifty thousand two shilling copies of Black Beauty, the autobiography of a horse, have been sold. Joe, the autobiography of a dog, will be published in about a month.

One would hardly imagine that an untechnical book on the British Locomotive would sell like a popular novel. Yet Mr. Bowen Cooke's work on the subject, lately published by Messers. Whittaker and Co., is nearly through its second edition of two thousand copies. The first edition of two thousand was exhausted in five months. Messers Whittaker and Co., who are principally scientific publishers, are bringing out a fourth edition of Capp's "Transmission of Electric Energy." This new edition is almost entirely re-written. They will also puplish in the autumn a book by Mr. J Alexander, on "Model Steam Engine Construction," fully illustrated and adapted especially for students; also the third volume of Sir David Salomon's work on electric light installation. Though dealing principally with light, the third volume will discuss other applications of the electric current, as, for instance, in cookery.

In its monthly report, the new number of 'The Bookman' says that the book trade has 'dropped to summer level.' Usually at this season, says the same authority, 'tourists' guide-books and maps 'form an important item in the trade,' but the sale of them has been checked by the unsettled weather. Coming to literature proper, several of the standard classics maintain their popularity; 'not a month passes without the new issue, or reissue, of an edition of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. . . . Chaucer also claims considerable amount of attention.' From Chaucer to Dick Donovan is a pretty long way down, but Dick, we may be sure, counts more readers than Dan; he 'appears to be the favourite author' of detective stories. 'The Bookman,' who seems to be a sharp man of business, also says that the half-crown editions "of Black, Blackmore, Macdonald, and especially of Hardy are still in good favour with the more serious-minded public, but are scarcely relished by the devourer of the 'modern Novel.'" Finally, "the 'Heavenly Twins' and 'Ships that Pass,' though slightly falling off, are still going well."

Under the punning title of "Green Pastures" Mr. Alexander B. Grosart has made a brief collection of "choice extracts" from the works of that eccentric genius Robert Greene, for the series of dainty little volumes called the "Elizabethan Library" (Elliot Stock). It has been Greene's misfortune that his name has been linked to that of Shakespeare in such a way as to make him appear like the frog of the fable. Could Greene have foreseen the position that was one day to be occupied in the estimation of the world by his "upstart crow" he would not, of course, have made himself ridiculous by instituting a comparison that could not but be injurious to himself instead of his rival, and the lines in the "Groatsworth of Wit" would assuredly never have been written. But it is no great disparagement to him to say that in common with a good many of his contemporaries he failed to appreciate the author of "Hamlet at his true value, and, as a matter of fact, it would be grossly unfair to judge a voluminous writer by one unfortunate squib. Greene, who was a Master of Arts of both universities, wrote plays which enjoyed sufficient public applause to warrant him, to some extent, in setting himself up as Shakespeare's rival; he was the author of pastorals and love-longs which even for a period remarkable for these kinds of literary composition were of a high order of merit, and scattered about in his writings are many quaint sylogs, full of proverbial wisdom, which have gone to enrich our language. It is no small credit to him, moreover, that in a licentious age, he was, beyond almost all other writers, pure. In the words of a contemporary admirer, he never

gave the looser cause to laugh,
No men of judgment for to be offended.

As for his confessions of heinous sins in his early manhood, they are, it is evident to those who are not influenced by the libels of his ungenerous enemy, Harvey, of the same character as those of Bunyan, and represent the workings of a mind unhinged by intense religious meditation. To all students of Elizabethan literature who do not happen to possess Dr. Grosart's own large edition of Green's works in 15 volumes of the Huth Library, this pocket volume will be particularly acceptable.

From the offices of The Studio, in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, comes the second volume of this high-class illustrated magazine. As in the previous volume, attention is given not only to the fine arts, but to the different kinds of applied art, an exhaustive examination in particular being given to the Arts and Crafts Exhibition at the New Gallery and to the Birmingham Municipal School of Art. Abundantly illustrated with pictures and designs from notable works of contemporary artists, it forms an attractive record of the artistic movements of the present day.

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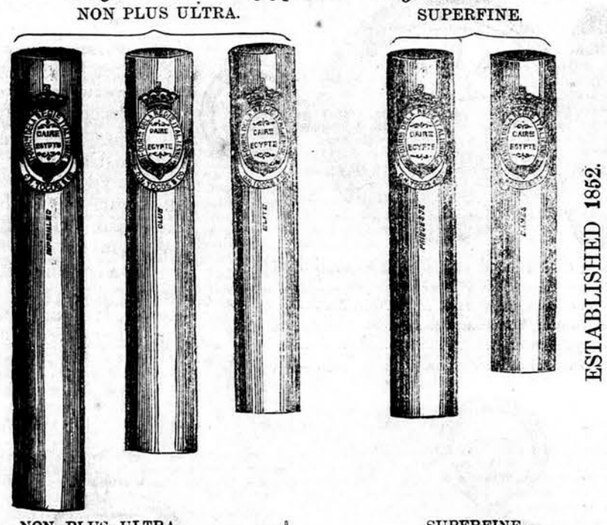
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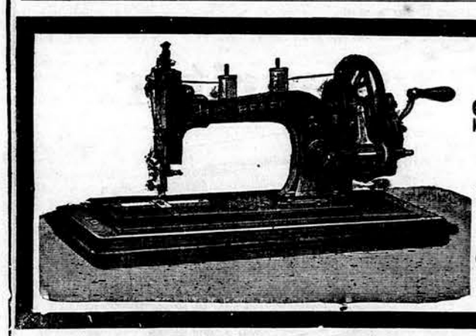
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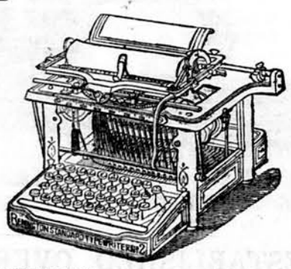
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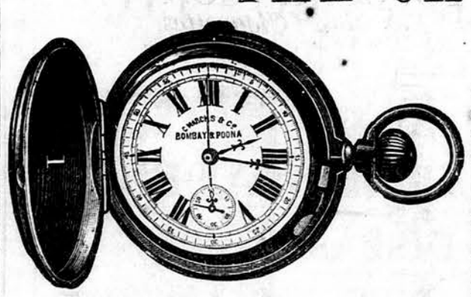
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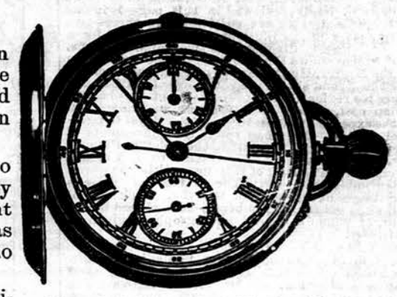
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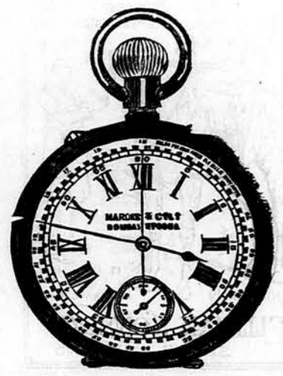
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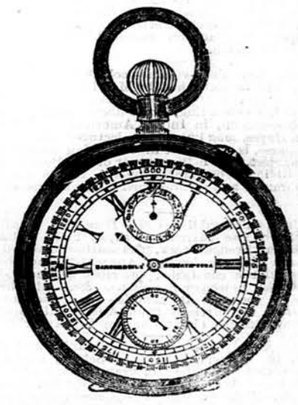
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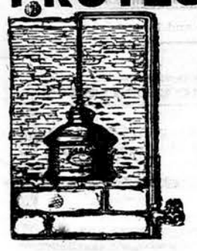
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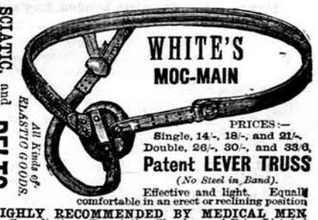
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